

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

JOE BARTLETT'S MEMORIES OF
THE HOUSE

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, some of my fellow Members may fondly remember Joe Bartlett, once the minority clerk of the House and always a wonderful raconteur with a great institutional memory.

Since he retired, Joe has been writing down some of his memories of serving in the House. He recently sent a letter to the publisher of the West Virginia Hillbilly, recalling his first days as a House page.

Joe's letter describes the Washington, DC, he found 50 years ago, in August 1941, and some of the great names associated with this body: Sam Rayburn, Wright Patman, and then-Congressman Jennings Randolph.

Joe, a retired brigadier general, calls himself a "poor boy from the hills." That he may have been when he arrived, but he left with a wealth of stories that I know will inform and entertain those who were lucky enough to have known him, as well as those who would like to learn a bit more about the history of this great institution.

I insert Joe Bartlett's letter in the RECORD:

Mr. JIM COMSTOCK,
Publisher,

The West Virginia Hillbilly

DEAR FRIEND, JIM: Fifty years ago today, I came to work for the Congress.

At 7 a.m. on the morning of August 1, 1941, I arrived at Washington's awesome Union Station. I had left Clarksburg (WV) a little after midnight on the B&O's National Limited, and had spent the night sitting in the darkened coach along with passengers from St. Louis and Cincinnati and all points in between.

We detrained, and moved through the massive Station portals to behold the inspiring vision of the Dome of the U.S. Capitol.

I had a twenty dollar bill in my pocket; the most money I had ever possessed. And here I was in the Nation's Capital, and I didn't know a soul.

Less than 24 hours earlier I had been on top of the barn, repairing the roof, when I was called to the house. Someone was phoning for me. In my haste I tumbled off the shed roof and hurt my ankle, but that was soon forgotten.

On the telephone was Ethel Brase, wife of the managing director of the local Central West Virginia Auto Club, who had sponsored me in several school safety patrol ventures, and who had become the closest of friends.

In the course of one of those ventures, we had been in the company of Congressman and Mrs. Wright Patman of Texas. The Congressman and George Brase had been Army buddies in World War I. Although I had not known it, at some point Mrs. Brase and Mrs. Patman had made a private pact to try to obtain for me an appointment as a Congressional Page.

Now Mrs. Patman had sent word that her son, Bill, a Page in the House, was going home to Texas for the month of August and needed a replacement for that period. The question being conveyed was, "Would Joe Bartlett be interested in the appointment?"

Not only was I not prepared for this question, but my parents were taken completely aback. They learned it even after everyone on our country party line had heard the news!

Sure I was interested! But I did some quick calculations, and I did not see how it could be possible. I told Mrs. Brase I would call her back as soon as I could talk with my parents.

Our big family had assumed the debt of a new farm home just a year earlier. My older brother was away at college. Dad commuted to work every day as an official of the Hazel Atlas Glass Company in Clarksburg. At 14, I was the oldest male at home, and I knew much was expected of me. My hopes were not very high.

Mom, however, was, as always, enthusiastic and encouraging. But Dad would have the last word. It took a couple of phone calls and lots of reasoning before Dad gave us a reluctant O.K. Dad drove me to the night train, bought a roundtrip ticket, and entrusted me with the twenty dollar bill. There were no tears apparent at the parting, but hill folk hide their emotions, as you know.

This was not my first trip to Washington. The Brase' had carefully taken me to represent the school safety patrols of our area at the national conventions the three previous years. The fertile imagination of George Brase had sent me to march all alone in the 1938 parade. The novelty of a very small 11-year old, carrying a too-large sign proclaiming him an "Official Observer" captured the fancy of the media, and that picture was reproduced in hundreds of papers around the world. The title of "America's Typical Schoolboy Patrolman" was bestowed. Coming to work as a Page in Congress was a direct consequence.

Carrying all I had to bring did not make a very heavy burden, so I left Union Station and walked to the Capitol. I had been instructed to report to Lucille Spain in Congressman Patman's office. Miss Spain was a large, cheerful, charming institution around the Capitol. She greeted me warmly and took care of getting me on the roll. Then she sent me to keep an appointment with Ruth McGraw, secretary to Congressman Andrew Edmiston, who represented our part of West Virginia in the House. My need for a place to stay had been made known to Mrs. McGraw, and she knew just what to do. She sent me to a rooming house out on Wyoming Avenue, where a Mrs. Fisher catered to people from Clarksburg. It was a very pleasant situation, and everyone was so friendly, but that was to be my home for only a month. With school starting at 6:30 a.m., I needed to be a little closer to the Capitol.

But on this first day, the 40-minute ride back to the Capitol on the streamlined Lincoln Park streetcar was inexpressibly exciting.

The House, as usual, met at noon. But unusual by today's standards, this Friday was a full legislative day.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Bernard Braskamp, a Presbyterian minister with a strong Dutch influence. Later, he was to become Chaplain of the House and my very good friend.

Visiting in the Gallery that day was Sergeant York. Not Gary Cooper, but the real war hero! He was there to have lunch with the Tennessee delegation, and his congressman made a speech calling for York to be made a colonel in the Army, with some none-too-kind comparisons to Charles Lindbergh who had recently resigned his colonel's commission in a dispute over preparedness.

One of the first orders of business was to permit the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, Representative Andrew Jackson May of Kentucky, to report legislation to extend service under the draft. This measure was to come to be regarded as one of the most crucial enactments of the pre-war period. Sadly, the respected chairman, Mr. May, was ultimately to leave Congress disgraced for having taken part in a war profits scheme.

The debate of that first day expressed the unwillingness of many Members of Congress to become entangled in the escalating war in Europe. And they were simply reflecting sentiments throughout the land. It makes interesting reading.

The President sent to the Senate nominations to 1st lieutenant in the Marines, a couple of interesting names. One, Raymond G. Davis, was awarded the Medal of Honor in Korea, and became a most respected Marine general. Another, Jess P. Ferrill, Jr., was to be my commanding officer in Basic School in 1951. Incidentally, he wanted to court martial me for smiling. But that is a story for another time.

You will be interested to know that Jennings Randolph, then a Representative in the House from Elkins (WV) extended some remarks calling for converting the Army Air Corps into a separate Air Force! Jennings was often ahead of his time, especially in aviation.

The main business of that day, however, was the consideration of the Revenue Bill of 1941. The economics of taxation caused a lot of the congressmen then, as now, to view with alarm. The dollar amounts are dwarfed by today's budgets, but the debate is familiar. The most serious concern of that day dealt with inequities caused by community property states on the joint filing of tax returns by man and wife. We have come a long way in refining our approach to that problem, but the debate on the equity of taxation is everlasting.

As it turned out, Jim, this first day was a prelude to one of the most exciting and most momentous months of the pre-World War II period.

One event of that first day that was momentous only in a personal way, and very traumatic, I might add, is almost too embarrassing to recall. We Pages sat on two long benches in the back corner of the House Chamber. The Overseer sat at a desk between the benches and monitored the Page-call system. Little electric lights indicated where somebody was calling for a Page. And the Overseer would dispatch a Page on the run.

* This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

One of the most frequent calls came from the "Documentarians' desk, where two Pages, at the immediate right of the rostrum, supplied current documents for the debate. When anyone at the rostrum needed a Page, the Documentarians would ring for one of us from the back of the chamber. Back on the benches you rotated your way up to the ready position to take your turn. As luck would have it, I was sitting in the first seat when a call came in from the Documentarian's desk. I dashed down to respond. The Documentarian said "Get the Speaker some fresh water", and pointed to an empty glass resting on a little white towel to the Speaker's left. I took the glass and after a few questions on the way, I refreshed the glass from a cooler in the nearby men's room. Returning to the rostrum, I started up the white marble, uncarpeted steps. About half way up, looking at Speaker Rayburn instead of where I was supposed to step, I fell forward dashing the glass of water at his feet with an awful crash.

John Rankin of Mississippi stopped speaking and turned around to see what had happened. The focused attention was terrifying. I could have died. Exactly twenty years later, and the first time I had dared mention it to him, I recalled the incident in a visit with Speaker Rayburn. Mr. Rayburn responded by saying, "If I had 'a growled at you, you'd 'of just started running and kept right on a runnin', wouldn't you?" And I answered, "Yes, Sir, Mr. Speaker, I surely would have!"

The truth of the matter is Mr. Rayburn smiled at my awful predicament that first day, an understanding smile, if not a forgiving one. In the years that followed, I was to come to have tremendous respect and affection for this good man, and greatest of all presiding officers. His reputation for being irascible was calculated and purposeful, but it was an act. But that is another story!

Sam Rayburn among them, there were many magnificent men and women in that 77th Congress. I cherish their memory. None is now serving who was there on that first day of August, and few survive. I get unabashedly sentimental about the privilege of having worked and walked with such a distinguished legion over the past half century. I will never cease thanking a gracious Almighty for providing a destiny that allowed a poor boy from the hills to enjoy such a wealth of friends and associates.

Truly,

JOE.

ECONOMIC AID TO RUSSIA MANY YEARS AGO POORLY REMEMBERED BY LATER RUSSIAN LEADERSHIP

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, it may be that the United States will be asked to help the Soviet Union in its projected movement toward greater democracy and a market economy; but, if history repeats itself, we are not likely to receive much thanks for our efforts according to Brig. Gen. James D. Hittle—retired, U.S. Marine Corp. In a July 15 article published in the Navy Times, General Hittle points out, and I agree, that the Soviets are still vigorously arming themselves. What inflames their fears

of our intentions? Do we not need to see some material reductions in Soviet arms productions? I think so! General Hittle wrote in part as follows:

Should the U.S. and other economically powerful nations rescue the Soviet Union from economic disaster? That could be one of the biggest strategic questions facing the United States today.

The dangers inherent in Russian economic disintegration are serious and they are real. And, of course, when the economic basket case is, paradoxically, a super military power, as is Russia, the situation is potentially more explosive. It's all very well for armchair strategists to say that Soviet Russia can't foot the bill for an aggressive war, or that its armed forces are too demoralized and fragmented with dissension to fight.

* * * * *

A proposed solution, involving a switch to a free market, and a thorough overhaul of the Russian economic system, has been put together at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government by Russian economist Grigory Yavlinsky and western economists. This proposal is being hailed—in spite of its five-year \$100 billion price tag—as a "grand bargain." If accepted by the United States and the other western nations footing the bill, and if supported and implemented wholeheartedly by the various factions in Russia, it just might, considering the alternatives, be a worthwhile investment in global stabilization.

But, before the United States gets carried away with enthusiasm and puts its blessing on such a massive and expensive project, we'd better pause and look back about 70 years. That's when Herbert Hoover, later to be president of the United States, headed the American Relief Administration and was embarking on a massive relief effort in communist Russia.

Passage of time alters details, but there are fundamental similarities between Russia then and now. Then Lenin had seized control of the central government, and communism was already creating havoc in Russian agriculture and the economy as a whole. This, coupled with a civil war and a drought in the Ukraine, resulted in a terrible famine. Maxim Gorki, close friend of Lenin and a famed novelist, issued an appeal for U.S. help.

Herbert Hoover, a humanitarian but a very practical-minded administrator, replied. He said the American Relief Administration was willing to help. He also did something that we should remember today as the "grand bargain" is getting its media build-up. He set some very specific conditions for aid to Russia: release of Americans held in Soviet prisons, freedom of movement for relief officials, his organization's full control of distribution of food and equal treatment of all Russians regardless of "class origins." In August, 1921, the agreement was signed by Maxim Litvanov for the U.S.S.R. and Walter L. Brown for the American Relief Association. Hoover, a firm anti-communist, in reply to criticism over giving aid to the Lenin-Trotsky regime, is reported to have angrily replied, "Twenty million people are starving. Whatever their politics, they shall be fed." And, true to his word, there were.

Close to \$90 million (over \$700 million in today's dollars) went into Russian aid in two years. Millions were saved from starvation.

Did it help Lenin's government? According to former American ambassador to Russia, George Kennan, the effort "importantly aided" the government not only economi-

cally "but in its political prestige and capacity for survival."

Did Russia appreciate the vital U.S. help? On July 10, 1923, Leo Kamenev, as acting president, and other commissars signed a citation scroll on behalf of the Soviet government stating official appreciation for the famine relief. The citation is indeed noteworthy as it stated, in part, that "all the people inhabiting the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics never will forget the aid rendered to them by the American people, through the agency of the American Relief Administration, holding it to be a pledge of the future friendship of the two Nations."

But, unfortunately, events had already demonstrated the hypocrisy of the Soviet pledge of friendship. In spite of Hoover's conditions, practically from the beginning of the relief project Hoover's agents complained of "lack of cooperation" by Soviet authorities and told of secret police interference. This sabotage of Hoover's efforts was a mere sample of what was yet to come.

Early in 1922, according to Hoover's biographer, Eugene Lyons, "the Soviet government began to seize whole train loads of provisions." Even after the aid ended and as the years went by, the Soviet vilification of Herbert Hoover's famine relief intensified. The Great Soviet Encyclopedia stated that the American Relief Administration had helped "saboteurs blow up Soviet industry," and the Moscow press, after a Hoover speech in Belgium defending liberty, devoted, according to Lyon, "four columns to smearing Hoover and his 'notorious' ARA."

The criticism of American famine relief was so ingrained in official Soviet thinking that when Nikita Khrushchev made his famous visit to the United States, as a guest of our government, he made the opportunity to disparage American food relief to Russia in the early 1920s. Of course, as the old saying goes, nations and individuals shouldn't expect gratitude for good deeds to others. But, by the same token, while we may not have expected gratitude, it wasn't too much to hope that our life-saving famine relief to the Soviets wouldn't be "awarded" with official denunciations and half a century of cold war and armed confrontation.

So, now events have come full circle. Again the Russian economy is a basket case. Politically, the nation is facing ethnic separatism, and governmental central control is eroding. And, again, the hat is being passed for economic aid, this time to the tune of around \$100 billion. The potential dangers of Russian economic and political disintegration are so great as to argue against a summary turn-down of help. One cannot forecast, for instance, what could be the ultimate results of the Kremlin's loss of control over Russia's nuclear missile arsenal.

But, this time let's not forget that we have been down the path of Russian relief a short 70 years ago. Let's learn from that experience. If we do not learn and apply the lessons of the past, we will not run, check in hand, to Moscow.

Instead, we should put all economic aid on an installment plan, with aid payments clearly attached to specific policies and actions by the U.S.S.R. High among these actions that must be completed, or firmly set in motion are: adoption of a market economy; convertibility of the ruble and, with some necessary exceptions, the abolition of price controls; privatization of property; and a distribution system that will not result in our wheat and food assistance rotting beside Russian agricultural produce.

Not the least of our requirements must be a drastic downsizing of the Soviet armed

forces. It doesn't make sense for us to pour our treasures into the Soviet system while at the same time that same system, in turn, pours its dwindling resources into improving its nuclear missiles aimed at the United States.

America's heart is usually big and generous toward nations in need. We opened our pocketbooks for our former enemies after World War II. A result today is that a resurgent Germany casts its potentially dominating shadow over continental Europe, and a booming Japan is an economic and industrial titan squeezing the lifeblood out of basic U.S. industries. This time around, let's hope the United States is sufficiently hardheaded in conditioning its aid so that we are not again the victims of our own beneficence.

**JEAN LINDO: FROM JAMAICA TO
CITY NATIONAL BANK**

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize today one of my constituents, Jean Lindo, who recently was featured in the Miami Herald as the first black president of Miami's Hurricane chapter of the American Business Women's Association. The article written by Charles B. Rabin tells how Jean Lindo, who came to America from Jamaica 11 years ago, worked her way up to become a prominent banker and community leader.

On July 16, Jean Lindo was named the first black president of the Hurricane chapter of the American Business Women's Association.

Some would consider the appointment a major breakthrough. Lindo's view is color blind.

"I feel, personally, it isn't anything special," she said. "They're looking for leadership, and I feel honored. The chapter has been here since 1964. I'm honored and humbled."

The organization, which was founded in 1949, has eight chapters in Dade County and a national enrollment of more than 200,000. Lindo's chapter has 55 members.

It aims to bring together business women of diverse backgrounds and help them grow, Lindo said.

"But, we mainly give out scholarships to needy women," she said. "We have fund-raisers that raise money for scholarships, only scholarships."

Lindo has been a member four years.

"She's been involved in every position she's held," said Cheryl Gray, the chapter's previous president. "She's been very thorough and organized and has shown determination."

Gray, who is assistant vice president of cash services for SunBank in Miami, said Lindo's business background should help her in her new position. Lindo is vice president of operations for City National Bank in Miami.

"Our particular chapter is made up of a very diverse group of professional women," Gray said. "I'm sure she'll do very well. She has the support of the past president and of the board."

One of Lindo's greatest sources of pride is acting as mentor for children at Bunche Park Elementary School in Opa-locka. "I get to speak as a role model, and with the help

of the bank, we provide them with prizes," she said.

Growing up, Lindo never envisioned a career in big business. While attending Kingsway High School in her native Jamaica, she said, she thought she'd be a teacher or a nurse, because "that's what my mother thought I should be."

The 45-year-old mother of two sons graduated from the College of Arts and Sciences in Jamaica in 1962. She held a number of jobs before joining the Bank of Nova Scotia Jamaica. That lasted for 13 years, until she came to the United States in 1980.

"We came not because of the economic, but the political climate," Lindo said. "Our government had a good relationship with Cuba, and we feared the Communists would take over."

Lindo calls the exodus of professionals from Jamaica to the United States during the late '70s and early '80s the "brain drain." Soon after arriving in Miami, she landed a job with City National Bank as a collateral-control clerk. Two months later, she became a customer-service representative and within half a year she was customer-service officer, a position she held for three years.

In 1988, she became a vice president. She credits much of her success to the support of her husband, Farel, who runs a grocery store in North Miami called Lindo's Marketplace, and to the large Jamaican community in South Florida in general.

"If we all packed up and went home, we could probably solve some of Jamaica's economic problems, and I really believe that," she said. "Most of the Jamaicans who migrated are professionals and are making a terrific contribution to South Florida."

Entrenched in the community, Lindo's past thoughts of returning to her homeland have all but vanished.

"We came here because it was close to Jamaica," she said. "We had no intention of staying 11 years. The boys went to school and did well, and my roots have grown here. I'm old enough that I'm not going anywhere."

I am happy to pay tribute to Ms. Lindo by reprinting this article from the Miami Herald. Ms. Lindo's story is typical of the many successful immigrants who have helped make America what it is today.

**PRESENTED EAGLE AWARD TO
PATRICK ROBRECHT**

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, on July 30, 1991, Patrick Robrecht, an outstanding young man from my congressional district, was presented his Eagle Award at a Court of Honor. Patrick's dedication to his troop, his family, his school, and his community have helped him achieve the rank of Eagle Scout, the highest rank possible in Scouting. I rise today to ask that you join with me in recognizing this truly remarkable individual.

It is important that we take a moment to recognize the true significance of Patrick's accomplishment. In recent years, discussions of American youth have tended to focus on their involvement in the problems facing the United States; drug and alcohol abuse, violent crime,

and a declining commitment to education and career. Patrick is an example of what the youth in American are capable of and an example of the kind of leadership this country will need if we are to effectively address the problems that face the Nation and the world.

Patrick not only has completed a list of required tasks to achieve this honor, he has enriched the lives of all those who have had the pleasure of knowing him. It is reassuring to know that there continue to exist individuals like Patrick who place value in service to others. While the rank of Eagle Scout is the ultimate in Scouting, I trust it is only the beginning of Patrick's achievements.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting this inspirational young man.

THE POW/MIA ISSUE

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, August 7, 1991, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THE POW/MIA ISSUE

The recent release of several photographs purporting to show missing Vietnam War servicemen has raised anew questions about the fate of unaccounted-for Americans in Indochina, and about the U.S. government's efforts to account for them. The POW (prisoner-of-war)/MIA (missing-in-action) issue strikes an emotional chord with Americans, many of whom believe servicemen may still be held captive in Indochina. I have visited with relatives of missing servicemen. I am aware that new reports of sightings cause both hope and anguish for these families. This issue must be handled with great sympathy for them.

OVERVIEW

Over 2,300 Americans remain unaccounted for in Indochina, an area of Southeast Asia that encompasses Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. The Pentagon considers 1,172 as missing and the remaining 1,101 as killed in action without their bodies or remains having been recovered. In 1978 the Pentagon declared all MIAs "presumed dead," except for one Air Force pilot who remains listed as a POW for symbolic reasons.

The number of unaccounted-for Americans in the Vietnam War is much lower than the figures for past conflicts. There were approximately 79,000 MIAs in World War II and 8,000 in Korea.

The U.S. government conducts its MIA/POW operations under the assumption that some Americans may still be held captive in Indochina. The Pentagon employs 134 people full-time on the POW/MIA issue, and plans to increase staffing to 222.

SIGHTINGS

Since 1975 there have been over 1,400 reports of live sightings of Americans in Southeast Asia. The Pentagon says that 95 of these cases remain unresolved. Other reports have turned out to be sightings of Westerners traveling freely or illegally in Vietnam, and Americans who voluntarily stayed in Vietnam after the war. The U.S. government has been unable to verify a single report of Americans still being held in captivity. The

President's national security advisor, Brent Scowcroft, stated recently that he does not believe Americans are being held captive in Indochina. That was the strongest comment made so far by any Bush Administration official.

The Pentagon has also concluded that about 370 of these reported sightings were fabrications. In recent years U.S. groups and individuals have offered rewards for information leading to the return of living Americans. These offers have inspired numerous false reports and even some phony photographs. The Pentagon is still studying the photographs recently circulating, but believes they may be fakes.

CRITICISMS

The U.S. government has been criticized—often by MIA families—for withholding information on certain cases and obstructing attempts to investigate live sightings reports. The director of the Pentagon's special office for POW/MIA affairs resigned this March charging that there was a persistent government tendency to discredit reports of Americans being held in Indochina.

The Pentagon responds that numerous congressional investigations and internal reviews have consistently refuted these charges. The Pentagon says that it must keep much information classified to protect intelligence sources and methods from disclosure and MIA families from con artists; that the government permits the sharing of intelligence reports with MIA families; and that the director of the leading national organization for POW/MIA families participates in the interagency task force that sets government policy on the issue.

VIETNAM

Vietnam released 591 U.S. POWs after the signing of the 1973 peace accords. Vietnam has consistently denied holding living Americans or the remains of the estimated 1,700 U.S. servicemen missing on Vietnamese territory. However, the remains of 310 American dead have been returned from Vietnam since 1973, and some have speculated that Vietnam holds, but has not released, the remains of several hundred more.

Since 1987 the U.S. government has been working to coordinate its MIA investigations with the Vietnamese government. We have conducted 14 joint investigations that have succeeded in repatriating the remains of 22 American servicemen and resolving 35 other cases. An office for POW/MIA affairs was recently established in Hanoi to facilitate joint searches for possible MIA remains.

Longstanding U.S. policy holds that progress on accounting for MIAs will influence the pace and scope of normalization of U.S. diplomatic and economic relations with Vietnam. The Bush Administration recently unveiled a "road map" for normalization that links advances in relations to progress on the POW/MIA issue. The objective of this new policy is to create concrete incentives for Vietnam to improve its cooperation on this issue.

ASSESSMENT

I believe the U.S. government has a clear responsibility, particularly to MIA families, to do all it can to resolve the cases of missing U.S. servicemen in Indochina. The Pentagon should vigorously investigate all reports of missing servicemen. I am encouraged by the recent opening of a POW/MIA office in Hanoi, and am hopeful that this on-the-ground presence will benefit our investigations. My sense is that Americans will not be satisfied until Vietnam gives U.S. officials freedom to move about Vietnam to pursue

all reports of live sightings and investigate possible remains sites.

I am skeptical of claims that the U.S. government is conspiring to conceal information on MIA cases. The Pentagon has bungled some cases in the past, and could be more candid about its investigations and findings without necessarily compromising intelligence sources and methods. I think a more open approach would improve public confidence in government efforts. However, there has been no hard evidence to suggest a government coverup. I do not think games are being played by government officials. If this were the case, it would be cruel beyond description for MIA families.

I am also concerned by the fraud and deception surrounding this issue. Con artists continue to prey upon the hopes of families of missing Americans, and their efforts must be strongly condemned.

IMPROVING OUR SCHOOLS

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, recently, a unique education program in my district was brought to my attention and I would like to share this innovative effort with my colleagues. The School Improvement Program has been adopted by Northeastern School District through the leadership of Superintendent Dr. David Krauser.

The enclosed article from the July 14, 1991, edition of the York Sunday News, authored by Larry Hicks, describes this program and its efforts to bring new ideas to education by making use of a little bit of the old.

[From the York Sunday News, July 14, 1991]
NORTHEASTERN ADOPTS INNOVATIVE LEARNING PROGRAM

(By Larry Hicks)

The concept reminds me of the "Little House on the Prairie" television show that was popular a few years ago.

Remember that old one-room schoolhouse, where all the kids in the community studied their reading, writing and arithmetic?

Think about a return to that one-room schoolhouse concept that was popular even in York County until about 50 years ago.

Consider older children helping to teach the younger ones. Consider the brightest math students tutoring others who have trouble with math. Consider small groups of students learning together, but at a pace based on individual needs, not age classification.

And while all of that is going on, consider the teacher walking around the room, helping where help is most needed, coaching, advising, giving assistance on a one-to-one basis.

That's exactly what's going to happen in the Northeastern School District.

Some people are going to love the idea, and some people are going to fight it every step of the way.

That's about what you'd expect.

All things considered, however, it's one of the best and brightest ideas to come along in education in many a moon.

For lack of a better name, you can call it the Northeastern Plan.

That's because Northeastern is the first and, so far, the only district in York County

to attempt what it calls a School Improvement Program.

It's remarkable on its face that Northeastern (2,370 students) should be the one to put into practice an innovative program such as this when it probably has fewer resources to work with (a budget of \$12.5 million in 1990-91) than most area districts.

Still, Northeastern is going to do it. Superintendent David J. Krauser says it's so.

To say that Krauser is excited about the program would be to understate his feelings. He's ecstatic about it and he doesn't mind saying so.

"We're going to totally redesign the way we teach kids," Krauser said.

You have to give the man credit, he believes it can be done. Maybe Krauser has all of his oars in the water and maybe he doesn't, but if this program fails it won't be for a lack of effort on his part or on the part of anyone associated with the Northeastern district.

The Northeastern Plan refers to the high school as a community learning center. It calls for equipping all of its "graduates for a lifetime of learning through a mentor-guided, competency-based program."

The future at Northeastern calls for graduates to be critical thinkers, innovators, creative problem-solvers and responsible citizens, Krauser said.

The plan, as you can clearly see, is an alternative to the present assembly line model of education used in most school districts.

It calls for the elimination of class periods. It's goal oriented. Students are evaluated on an individual basis and passed through the system when they meet established standards. As soon as a student shows competency at one level, he or she will be passed on to the next level without regard for age. The student will have much more to say about what type of education he or she will receive, and the student will be primarily responsible for making it work.

"It is entirely possible," said Krauser, "that a few students could graduate from high school at age 14. The other end of the spectrum is that some students could still be in high school at age 20 or 21."

What it comes down to is each student will work at his or her own pace and will get a degree when it's earned.

On top of everything else, it's a program that involves the community, teachers, students, parents and volunteers in its development.

This is a simplified description of the program, of course, but you get the picture.

A new day is dawning in education at Northeastern.

It sounds like just what the education doctor ordered.

RESERVE FORCES GAVE A SUPERB PERFORMANCE

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, there can be no doubt that the Reserve military forces of the United States, including the National Guard, performed excellently in the Desert Storm war. The commentary of Brig. Gen. James D. Hittle, retired, U.S. Marine Corp, in the Navy Times of June 24 paid the following well-deserved tribute to the Navy and Marine Corps Reserve units and individuals:

Just before dawn, on the second day of the Desert Storm ground offensive, "B" Company, Marine Corps Reserve, from Yakima, Wash., 4th Marine Tank Battalion, 2d Marine Division, had advanced to a line about five miles north of Jaber airfield in Kuwait.

Somewhere out ahead in the desert darkness the Marines heard the telltale rumble of Iraqi armor. Then, through their night vision glasses, they saw the advancing enemy T-72 tanks. Although the enemy was just on the other side of the boundary with the 1st Marine Division, the "B" Company commander quickly sized up the situation and ordered his tankers to commence firing. In less than two minutes "B" Company stopped 34 of 35 enemy tanks.

In its four tank battles during the brief ground offensive, "B" Company knocked out a total of 59 enemy tanks, including 30 T-72s. The battle performance of one of the "B" Company tanks says a lot about how the Marine Corps Reserve delivered the goods when the talking stopped and the shooting started—firing seven rounds, the tank got five hits.

This unit's story of activation was typical of the other Marine reserve units called up for the Iraqi war. "B" Company received its notice in early December of 1990. Because they were equipped with well worn M-60 tanks, the combat-bound company was wisely told to leave the old tanks in their home sheds. Before heading for Saudi Arabia, the unit made a two-week detour to 29 Palms, Calif., where it went through desert training with the up-to-date M1A1 tank.

What the reserves from Yakima, Wash., did with those tanks provided another episode in the annals of Marine Corps valor and professionalism.

Across the spectrum of military activity, the Marine reserves did what they were supposed to do. As a partner in the Corps' air-ground team, several Marine air reserve squadrons, including attack and transport helicopters and air-to-air refueling units, contributed to the Desert Storm victory. Reserve supply, motor transport, maintenance and engineer units and individuals also folded into their assignments alongside and part of Marine regular organizations.

Of course, not all wound up in the combat area. Reserves were deployed in virtually every major area of Marine activity—Hawaii, the Philippines, Japan, Europe, Central America and throughout the continental U.S.

How well Marine reserves stepped into priority active duty missions was clearly demonstrated in Exercise Battle Griffin-91.

This is the periodic deployment of Marines to protect Norway's vital northern flank of NATO. The exercise is no routine demonstration of interest. Rather it is a complicated, long-distance operation involving the air movement of a Marine expeditionary brigade from the United States to Norway, prompt distribution of prepositioned equipment, combat-simulated defense of a key area and, then, when the maneuver is completed, reconditioning and restoring of equipment and the airlift return to the U.S.

Because about half the regular Marine Corps was in or headed for the Mideast, Exercise Battle Griffin-91 was assigned to the 2d Marine Expeditionary Brigade of the 4th Marine Division/Wing team. That meant this major exercise, requiring an unusual degree of all-around professionalism, was laid in the lap of the Marine Corps Reserve.

The reserves accomplished the exercise objectives with the esprit and skill that is the trademark of the Corps. All this happened

and went unsung while public attention was, understandably, riveted on the war in the Gulf.

U.S. Navy reserves, as usual, were ready and able when called.

The Navy medical reserves are an example. To man hospital ships Comfort and Mercy, the reserves rapidly reported in at three major naval hospitals and 15 other naval facilities in the United States. This, in turn, released hospital personnel for duty aboard the hospital ships and other duty in the Gulf region. All told, about 1,500 naval medical reserves did war duty in the Mideast.

Seabees, in their tradition, did their usual "can-do" tough jobs in the United States and overseas. In our Philippines Subic Bay base, reserve Seabees helped maintain vital services when local civilians went on strike.

Here's a brief summary of what the Seabees, with a heavy proportion of reserves, did for Desert Storm: built camps for 42,000 and galleys to feed 75,000; laid 7 million square feet of aircraft matting and built 20 concrete floored hangars totaling 80,000 square feet; built four ammunition supply points, totaling 10 million square feet; prepared sites for four medical facilities totaling 1,600 beds; maintained 200 miles of unpaved 4-lane main supply routes; and built close to 5,000 miscellaneous buildings such as framed tents and huts.

Navy reserve air personnel were a big factor in the global flow of airborne personnel and cargo.

Close to 20,000 Navy reservists got the call to active duty. Of those, about 10,000 served overseas. Of the latter total, 7,000 were in the Mideast.

Considering the nature of the Navy, the core of which is ships and aircraft that must be regularly manned and ready for combat, the reserve augmentation of the active forces was both sizeable and remarkably efficient. In short, what the Navy reserves did was a reflection of the longstanding emphasis on reserve training, and another demonstration of the high morale and professionalism of the Naval Reserve.

In the case of the Marine Corps, its reserve call-up was more than 31,000. Of these, over 13,000 went to the Mideast. Reserves constituted about one third of the 2d Marine Division that fought alongside the 1st Marine Division in the sea flank attack that breached the Iraqi defense lines.

The superb performance of the Navy and the Marine Corps reserve units and individuals in the Gulf war was both a vindication and reaffirmation of our nation's "Total Force" system.

SOUTH POINTE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL BREAKS THE MOLD WITH EDUCATIONAL INNOVATION

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, South Pointe Elementary School in Miami Beach, FL, will introduce revolutionary changes in teaching methods as the school opens its doors to this year's students. The Washington Post recognized the mold breaking activities underway at South Pointe Elementary in an article explaining how America is improving education, one school at a time. South Pointe is recognized as a pioneer in the endeavor to remake

American schools. That article by Washington Post staff writer, Kenneth J. Cooper follows:

At South Pointe Elementary School, the desks are never aligned in neat rows. No classroom is completely walled off from another. Each has a television, computer, telephone and a rocking chair in the reading corner.

Each student at South Pointe will be assigned to one of four "communities," a school within the school, and spend all of his or her elementary years there. "We want to have an atmosphere like home," said Beth Rosenthal, a third-grade teacher.

South Pointe opens here today under joint management of the Dade County School Board and Education Alternatives Inc., a for-profit company based in Minnesota. But the partnership, believed to be a first in public education, is not the only radical experiment in the classroom as the 1991-92 school year begins.

Many of the reforms at work in U.S. schools are on a smaller scale than in the past: Educators have shifted from trying to change the system to changing schools one at a time.

"It's kind of a period of creative redesign, experimental redesign, at the local school," said Ernest L. Boyer, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

The highly standardized strategies that were mandated from the top—school districts and states—did not produce the results that were hoped for," said Sharon Robinson, director of the National Center for Innovation, part of the National Education Association. "Then how do you do it? You do it school by school," she said.

Denise Callaway, spokeswoman for the Milwaukee public school system, which is set to open an "African-American Immersion School," said: "We're becoming a system of schools, rather than a school system."

Detroit also has created three Afrocentric elementary schools which, like the one in Milwaukee, will be coeducational but originally were intended to serve only young black males.

President Bush has incorporated the school-by-school approach into his education plan, which seeks business support to design 15 model schools suitable for the next century. A separate component of the plan, announced in April, proposes more immediate federal funding of more than 535 existing schools that would become models.

That is the case with South Pointe, where nontraditional approaches are to be taken to instruction, classroom design and technology, in addition to management.

Education Alternatives, based in suburban Minneapolis, has helped to hire South Pointe's principal and faculty, revise blueprints for the new Spanish-style building and train teachers in "Tesseract," an instruction method used in its private schools. The for-profit company also is expected to raise about \$1.2 million over five years from grants and donors interested in the experiment. That money will cover the firm's annual management fee of as much as \$275,000.

South Pointe was built to relieve overcrowding at two Miami Beach schools whose enrollments have been predominantly Hispanic and poor. The educational experiment has attracted some higher-income parents whose children attended private schools, but South Pointe's expected enrollment of 550 will roughly resemble that of an urban school.

"This is where all the new immigrants come, and the rents are cheap," said Patricia

Parham, the principal. "They come in and move right out."

About 650 parents and students got a peek at the new school, which will enroll pupils from preschool to sixth grade, during an open house last week.

Besides the classroom innovation; the parents learned about Tesseract; an instructional method similar to Montessori and preschool techniques. Kathryn Thomas, vice president of Education Alternatives, described Tesseract's three principles as individualist learning, classroom flexibility and a change in the teacher's role "from being someone who knows it all and pours out knowledge to being a guide, counselor and manager."

One example of Tesseract's flexibility might astonish many public school veterans. "Our teachers don't have set lesson plans they work from," Thomas said.

The role of textbooks is reduced. "This is my [base] reading series—fine [children's] literature," Rosenthal said, opening the cabinet above her sink to rows of books such as "Charlotte's Web."

Rosenthal, 24, cited her bulletin board as an example of the Tesseract approach. There she has tacked keys of various types, with no further explanation. "I could do 100 different activities with these," she said. "I'm going to let the kids decide what we're going to do."

The keys could be used to teach basic geometry (shapes), science (sorting and classifying), math (estimation of the number) or writing (an imaginative story about a key's use), Rosenthal said.

"The reason I decided to put Jorge in this school is the educational plan. . . . The way they're going to teach is wonderful," said Astrid Gamez, a Honduran immigrant and mother of a second-grader.

Around the country, much of the experimentation in public schools has been orchestrated by groups other than the local school board.

There are about 200 schools in the Coalition of Essential Schools, based at Brown University in Rhode Island; a similar number in the School Development Program, pioneered by James Comer in New Haven, Conn.; 29 schools in the Next Century Schools Program funded by the RJR Nabisco Foundation; and six in the Mastery in Learning Consortium, a program of the National Education Association. The schools are spread out nationwide.

Nearly all of those programs said inquiries or members have increased in the last year. In 1990, 1,000 schools applied for competitive RJR Nabisco grants, while 1,600 did so this year, according to Roger Semerad, the foundation's president.

Among the nation's school districts, Dade County has been one of the most active experimenters. This fall, South Pointe and five other "Saturn schools," named for the Tennessee automobile plant that workers helped to design, will be open. One high school will emphasize maritime studies, another architecture and interior design. An elementary school will focus on aerospace.

In addition, Dade County has three "satellite learning centers" at workplaces, and 147 of its 283 schools have implemented various innovations under a program that gives teachers and parents a role in decision-making.

"South Pointe is certainly the most dramatic in terms of departures from traditional instructional techniques," said Andy Gollan, a spokesman for the Dade County schools.

Faculty excitement about the experiment was apparent to Betty Castor, Florida's education commissioner, when she attended the open house. "I think the enthusiasm and the approach is almost a guarantee that this is going to be successful," she told reporters.

Castor said that, even before South Pointe has opened, she talked to Education Alternatives about expanding Tesseract into other Florida schools. Minnesota, North Carolina and Washington state already have moved to create a small number of model schools for the next century.

It gives me great pride to know that South Pointe Elementary is considered a leader in American education. I commend the leadership of Dr. Barbara Gothard, the chairperson of South Pointe Steering Committee, Mrs. Patricia Parham, principal, and Mrs. Linda Lentini and Ms. Maria Prieto, lead teachers at South Pointe, for their commitment to making South Pointe Elementary a place where learning can happen.

TRIBUTE TO ACCESS SACRAMENTO

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and congratulate Access Sacramento on the occasion of receiving for the second time the prestigious honor of "Overall Excellence in Public Access" award at the National Federation of Local Cable Programmer's annual national convention in Portland, OR, on July 25, 1991.

This coveted cable industry honor was awarded to Access Sacramento in recognition of its production of quality educational programming and for its work with schools, teachers, and administrators in furthering the use of cable technology in the classroom. Having competed against 2,063 entries from 437 cities in 38 States, Access Sacramento has been honored and identified as a standard for educational cable programming throughout the Nation.

Access Sacramento also received awards for "The Flying Samaritans" and "The ACT Games," each receiving first place honors in the international and sports categories, respectively. Since its inception in 1986, Access Sacramento has been honored with 27 finalists and 10 winners in national cable programming competitions, making it one of the most respected and well known educational cable companies in the United States.

I salute and commend Access Sacramento for its commitment to education and community outreach through cable technology. The Sacramento community is proud and honored to be home to this award-winning public access cable company, and appreciates the comprehensive service Access Sacramento provides. I congratulate Access Sacramento, once again, for its continued excellence and its most recent national recognition, "Overall Excellence in Public Access."

STRIVING FOR PEACE IN YUGOSLAVIA

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, there is no doubt that the conflict between Croatia and the Serbian insurgents in Yugoslavia could quickly escalate into an all out civil war with hundreds of thousands being killed or wounded. As we saw last month in the Soviet Union, American opinion and stated solidarity with people under siege can go a long way to avert civil war.

On September 3, I returned from a 6 day peace mission with Representative FRANK WOLF and former Undersecretary of State Richard McCormick to Croatia and Serbia—two of the Republics that make up Yugoslavia. Because of the ongoing conflict, the atmosphere was tense, bleak, and dangerous.

In Zagreb, the capital of the Croatian Republic, we met with several leaders including Croatian President Franjo Tudjman. The President expressed deep appreciation for our physical presence in Croatia as the violence was escalating in and around this capital and told us how vital United States and EC involvement was to a peaceful outcome. He said that the borders of his republic should not change by force and lamented, at one point, that Croatia did not have sufficient firepower to adequately defend itself. We were reminded that Croatia contributes financially and sends its young men to the Yugoslavian Army which is now unofficially supporting Serb insurgents and fighting against the Croatian Republic.

President Tudjman said the United States was missing the train by not being more active in the earlier weeks of the crisis and said it was his view that United States policy was wrongly predicated on the notion that the "Yugoslavian nation can and will be saved."

We also met with Cardinal Kuharich and Archbishop Koksha at the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Zagreb. The Cardinal said the faithful were being implored to pray and work for peace, and that approximately 40 churches were either destroyed or adversely affected by the clashes thus far. He said Croatian prisoners returning from Serbia had been severely beaten and that the Yugoslavian Air Force had been bombing civilian populations.

To more adequately assess the situation and to tangibly underscore a compelling United States concern for peace and an end to the fighting, we visited two Croatian cities under intense military siege.

At Osijek we visited injured civilians and Croatian soldiers in the city's general hospital and heard several testimonies of brutality by chetniks, Serbian terrorists, and Yugoslav soldiers. A fresh reminder of the horror of war greeted us as we walked out the door: A badly wounded Croatian soldier was rushed by us on a stretcher having just suffered his wounds at Vukovar—our next stop.

Surrounded by more than 200 Yugoslav army tanks and a combination of irregular Serbian infantry and regular army troops, Vukovar is a city that has suffered much, especially

since a stepped up offensive by the Serbs that began on or about August 25.

Owing to the fact that every road to Vukovar is sealed off and possibly mined by Serbian irregulars and the Yugoslav army, we gained access to this border city via a small path through a cornfield.

Once inside the largely evacuated city, we witnessed dozens of buildings including homes that had been pulverized, we were told, by hostile mortar fire and Yugoslav MiG fighter jets.

Accompanied by a small number of Croatian special forces we walked several blocks through the city clinging closely to buildings so as to avoid becoming an easy target. In open areas we jogged or ran to mitigate the danger of being fired upon. We were advised that several people had been shot by Serbian sniper teams that slipped into the city under the cover of night. According to Marin Vidic, the city official who escorted us, approximately 20 people were killed and approximately 80 wounded in various types of attacks in the days immediately preceding our visit.

We visited a shelter in the city—an old wine cellar cut in the ridge of a small hill—that housed between 150–170 city residents. One man said that the people in the shelter hadn't ventured out of the cave-like refuge since Sunday, August 25. The agony and fear of bombardment and sniper fire was etched on the faces of several of the men, women, and children.

Our delegation, then proceeded to walk to St. Phillip's Catholic Church, an historic church that had taken some hits either from MiG bombing raids or mortar fire. While we walked outside the Church, two Yugoslavia MiG fighters made two passes overhead. I photographed one of the fighters just before being herded by the special forces into the church for cover. After the MiG's passed overhead, without incident, we heard, in the distance, two explosions, but we could not confirm the source of the noise.

Our delegation was inspired by the obvious courage and commitment of Father Branimir Kosec, OFM, who along with the other priests and nuns of the parish had decided to stay in Vukovar to aid the people. In answer to a comment concerning his courage, Father Kosec simply said his courage is from God.

Both Mr. WOLF and I took several photographs of the bomb fragments and remnants in Vukovar and are sending them to appropriate U.S. Government agencies for analysis.

Confronted with our observations in Vukovar, 2 days later, Yugoslav Vice Minister of Defense, Admiral Brovet told us the MiG's were not dropping ordnance on Vukovar.

Our meeting with the Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic, in Belgrade, came on the heels of his agreement to a cease-fire and to a conference under international auspices. While we commended the President for signing the agreement, we frankly stressed that, in our view, he bore a significant responsibility for the military offensive thus far and the future of the fragile peace.

In a very firm but diplomatic way we conveyed our concern over the potential for a blood bath and that Serbia and the Yugoslavian armed forces would bear the brunt of international criticism. One consequence of ini-

tiating new hostilities would be Serbian isolation, we told him.

The President spent much of his time describing what he perceived as the mistreatment of the 600,000 Serbs living in Croatia and the fear in Serbia that Croatia was evolving in a way not unlike it had 50 years ago when it allied itself to Nazi Germany. He spoke much of the atrocities committed by Croats against Serbs during that dark period and it was clear to me that past horrors are being employed as a rationale for current policies.

We had a rich exchange with Patriarch Pavle, head of the Serbian Orthodox Church and the Orthodox Metropolitan of Zagre. The Patriarch said the clergy was admonishing the faithful to pray for peace and reconciliation. The metropolitan, however, was much more cynical suggesting that Serbs could forgive the Nazi area atrocities, but not forget. He said he feared for his own life in Zagreb.

Our delegation suggested that the Patriarch and the Cardinal consider a dramatic, highly visible joint appearance, or series of appearances to urge their respective flocks to pray and fast for peace, reconciliation, and forgiveness. We suggested that this appeal might help break the cycle of hate and revenge which is on the verge of careening out of control. While we didn't get an immediate answer from the Patriarch to this suggestion, we intend to pursue this idea.

Our meeting with Adm. Stavil Brovet, Vice Minister of Defense, provided insights into the Yugoslav army position—or at least his personal opinion. He said that the Yugoslavian army was in the uncomfortable role of separating the two sides. He said the MiG's over Vukovar hadn't dropped any bombs. We told him that the clear perception among many EC diplomats and others was that the Army had sided with the Serbians, a view he rejected by explaining, in part, how the command structure works.

We met with Budimir Loncar, foreign minister of the Federal Government, whose staff made a special point of expressing their gratitude for our trip. According to Mr. Loncar, active participation by the international community is a prerequisite for peace and a resolution to the many vexing problems Yugoslavia is experiencing. Our argument that Serbia in particular would likely be isolated if they initiated new and expanded hostilities didn't go unnoticed.

Throughout the entire mission, our delegation's message stressed military restraint, negotiation, and reconciliation. We openly supported the EC's recommendations for cease-fire and a peace conference to be held outside of Yugoslavia. And we stated our commitment to advise our colleagues in Congress, the President, and the appropriate officials at the State Department of the atrocities visited upon the people in parts of Yugoslavia.

I firmly believe that as more Americans become aware of the true danger in Yugoslavia, pressure and criticism will be brought against insurgents and other violators of the cease-fire. Only then, will the leaders of the six republics be able to focus on lasting peace.

THE NEW SOVIET UNION

HON. DAN SCHAEFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. SCHAEFER. Mr. Speaker, the August events in the Soviet Union have dramatically and permanently changed the face of that country and the world.

Through television transmissions from Moscow, the world witnessed unforgettable scenes of popular resistance to the self-appointed "State Committee for the State of Emergency." The resistance was epitomized by the tens of thousands of citizens who guarded the Russian parliament building in brave defiance of the tanks rumbling through Moscow. In this context, I extend my condolences to the families of Ilya Krichevskiy, Dmitriy Komar, and Vladimir Usov. Their sacrifices in defense of freedom will never be forgotten.

I applaud the anticoup resistance spearheaded by democratically elected leaders throughout the Soviet Union, including the Baltic nations. I especially recognize the resistance displayed by the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Republic, led by its speaker Ruslan Khasbulatov; the Russian President, Boris Yeltsin; and the mayor of Leningrad—now St. Petersburg—Anatoliy Sobchak. The legitimacy and authority of these democratically elected Russian leaders helped undermine crucial military support for the coup plotters.

The republics which make up the former Soviet Union are blessed with many resources, including the most important resource of all—creative and energetic people. As they increase their pace of economic, political, and societal transformation, I extend my best wishes for peace, prosperity, democracy, and freedom. In a free country, there is no limit to what people can accomplish.

IN HONOR OF MAYNARD C. SKINNER

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my constituent and friend, Maynard C. Skinner, one of Davis, CA's, most prominent citizens, on the occasion of his recent retirement from the University of California, Davis.

Dr. Skinner's retirement will culminate a 38-year career in education, including 30 years at UC, Davis. A native of Boulder CO, he received his bachelor's, master's, and doctorate degrees from the University of Colorado in Boulder. Before entering the University of Colorado, he served 2 years in the Marine Corps. After completing his master's degree, he began his education career as a science-history teacher at the St. Francis Community High School in St. Francis, KS.

Recognized for his excellence in teaching, Dr. Skinner received a prestigious Fulbright lecturer position at the University of Rangoon, Burma in 1956–57. Prior to his arrival at UC

Davis, he held an assistant professor position at the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, MD.

In 1961, he began his distinguished 30-year career at UC Davis as the international student adviser and director of placement services. Two years later, he became the director of the Education Abroad Program at the university. Dr. Skinner's outstanding achievements in international education were acknowledged in 1964 when he received French and Israeli Government study grants in international education. He continued his work in international education by serving as the director for the Peace Corps training projects—India and Nepal—which were held at UC Davis.

After spending 8 years in the international education field, Dr. Skinner was promoted to the administrative dean of students and acting director of financial aid positions at UC Davis. Later, he served as the assistant vice chancellor and was responsible for overseeing undergraduate admissions and the registrar's office. In 1974, Dr. Skinner assumed his current position as assistant vice chancellor-student affairs. Throughout his tenure at UC Davis, he has strived to enhance the educational opportunities available and improve the quality of life for students at the university.

Dr. Skinner's impact on the Davis community has not been limited to his work at UC Davis. He is serving his second term as the mayor of Davis and has spent more than 10 years on the city council. Dr. Skinner has earned tremendous respect and admiration from the Davis community for his work at UC Davis and his service on the Davis city council. He has been a long-time friend, and I am honored to have the opportunity to represent him in Congress and recognize him for his outstanding career in education and service as an elected official. I join my colleagues today in wishing Maynard Skinner a happy and fulfilling retirement.

CONGRATULATIONS TO PAUL
AMICO

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I address my colleagues in the House today, for I rise to extend my heartiest congratulations and warmest best wishes to Mayor Paul Amico on the occasion of his retirement.

The son of Italian immigrants, Mayor Amico was born in New York's Lower East Side where he spent the first 6 years of his life. In 1919 his parents, Salvatore and Grace Amico, seeking a better life for their growing family, settled in Secaucus. Young Paul was enrolled in the local school system and it was not too long before he became a fixture on the baseball diamonds where he displayed the drive and determination which were to mark his many achievements in adulthood.

But economic conditions of the day dictated that Paul would redirect his efforts toward supplementing his family's income. Always a hard worker, no job was too menial nor any

task too burdensome for young Paul to undertake. Dependable and responsible, he began working at age 12.

At 17, Paul started to work in the diner business where he was to make his mark in the business world. After learning the basics, he opened his own diner when he was 25. Three years later he married Catherine Lehfield and the two worked side-by-side to make the business a great success. Paul's rise in the food industry was interrupted by World War II. He entered the Army in 1944, rising to the rank of staff sergeant before his discharge in 1946.

After the war, Paul returned to Secaucus and reopened the diner. His business acumen was not only reflected in the excellent management of the diner but also in the many wise investments that he had made through the years. The dividend of his efforts was Paul's ability to retire at age 43.

He then devoted himself to civic affairs and entered the world of politics. As with everything he undertook, Paul applied himself totally to the affairs of the community. His efforts were rewarded in 1956 when he was elected to a 2-year term as the third ward's councilman. After completing his term, he chose not to seek reelection, but instead directed his efforts toward the formation of a new political movement comprised of Democrats, Republicans, and independents.

Despite the fact that Mayor Amico is a lifelong Democrat, his appeal has always cut across traditional party lines, and he was elected mayor of Secaucus in 1963, a post which he would fill for the next 28 years. His first action as the town's chief executive was to professionalize and modernize municipal government in Secaucus. His efforts are responsible for the remarkable transformation that has attracted nationally known industries and many new homeowners to Secaucus.

While much has changed in Paul's life since his early days on New York's Christy Street, he still possesses the same character traits that marked his youth. Strong self-discipline, a propensity for ceaseless toil, attention to detail, thorough organization, and personal integrity are all obvious characteristics to those who know the mayor.

Paul Amico is not simply a political person. He is a religious man and is active in numerous charitable, fraternal, and veteran organizations. After 32 years of marriage, his wife Catherine passed away. He later married the former Regina Casazza who shares the mayor's enthusiasm for community affairs. She is his No. 1 supporter and a constant source of encouragement.

His private life has paralleled his political life; hard work, long hours, attention to every detail and unequalled integrity are the reasons for his successes in business as well as government. Paul Amico's lifelong dedication and devotion to Secaucus has made it easy for so many people to count themselves among the "people who love Secaucus."

Mr. Speaker I am proud to join in paying tribute to this exceptional man and extend my best wishes to him.

TRIBUTE TO OUR MISSING
SERVICEMEN

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, September 13, 1991, the Middletown Township, NJ, Post No. 2179 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars will hold its ninth annual candlelight services for "American Prisoners of War and Missing in Action." This solemn occasion forces us to remember an ongoing tragedy for thousands of American families, and for countless other veterans whose friends and fellow soldiers remain unaccounted for in foreign lands.

As a cosponsor of the truth bill, I believe it is a matter of the highest importance that Federal departments and agencies disclose information concerning United States personnel classified as POW's or MIA's from World War II, the Korean conflict, and the Vietnam conflict. The Government still lists some 2,300 servicemen as missing in Southeast Asia. Suggestions have been made that information about U.S. prisoners who are still alive has been ignored or downplayed. Recent news reports have provided new suggestions that some of those men are indeed still alive and being held against their will. Of course, some of these reports are false—cruel hoaxes, playing on the hopes of desperate families. The atmosphere of uncertainty that exists will continue to fuel rampant reports of live prisoners of war. Until such time as the families of servicemen, and all the American people, receive the convincing information to which they are entitled, the question of the fate of missing U.S. servicemen will continue to be a source of national anguish.

Any further delay in releasing POW's is criminal and unconscionable. Remains of servicemen who have died in combat or captivity should be turned over to this country immediately so that their families may be able to finally arrange proper burial services and at last put an end to their uncertainty. Our State Department must make it abundantly clear that any future relations with Vietnam and other nations in that region must be conditional on a full accounting of the fate and whereabouts of all missing U.S. servicemen.

TRIBUTE TO NEW JERSEY
INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, the Newark Scholars Program at the New Jersey Institute of Technology has earned widespread praise for its comprehensive program of academic and career development for students who are traditionally underrepresented in science and technology.

This unique approach to education was a product of a group of education officials known as the Council for Higher Education in Newark

[CHEN]. Their findings revealed that while blacks and Hispanics will comprise 34 percent of the total population by the year 2000, only 6 percent of the country's engineering graduates will be minorities. In establishing the program, the university sought to create a stimulating educational environment of bright, well-rounded Newark scholars who are capable of assuming prominent roles in business, industry, civic activities, and above all, becoming an integral force in the development and progress of Newark.

The Newark Scholars Program is available to those students who display a dedication to learning. To gain admittance, one must have a combined SAT score of 900, a high class rank, letters of recommendation, and submit to several interviews. This program, which came into existence just last year, not only offers an excellent curriculum, it also understands the financial hardships of attending college and offers stipends as well as scholarships to those who enter the program. Maintaining a 3.0 grade point average is essential to secure financial aid.

I would like to point out that while the New Jersey Institute of Technology is at the forefront of developing and expanding this program, Rutgers University, Essex County College, and the University of Medicine and Dentistry have begun similar programs.

Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pride to have this wonderful program developing within my congressional district. It provides the youth in the community an alternative to many of the obstacles that they may face, and enables them to choose a productive and enlightening road to a quality education.

**A TRIBUTE TO THE VETERANS OF
FOREIGN WARS POST NO. 11297
AND SERGEANT MANUEL E.
MESA, JR.**

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to pay tribute to the Veterans of Foreign Wars [VFW] of the United States, Sgt. Manuel E. Mesa, Jr., Post No. 11297. On September 28, this post will hold their annual banquet dinner dance which will be held in the Four Ambassadors Hotel in Miami, FL.

On May 20, 1991, a committee started the process of organizing a new VFW post. On July 14, VFW Post 11297 was registered with 50 new members. On August 9, officer elections were held and an installation was conducted by the VFW District 5 Comdr. John J. Nick and Department of Florida Sr. Vice Commander James De Pass. During a special meeting on August 12, the articles of incorporation of the post and the post by-laws were approved. As of August 31, 1991, the post membership status is 125.

Post 11297 was formed on August 9, 1991, to honor a veteran who arrived on our shores from Cuba in 1960 when he was 15 years old. Sgt. Manuel E. Mesa, Jr., joined the United States Army in 1965, and in April 27, 1967 he was killed in Vietnam. The order posthumously

awarding him the Silver Star described his valor and sacrifice for his colleagues. Esteban M. Beruvides, chairman of the banquet committee of VFW Post 11297, states that Sergeant Mesa believed in our Nation's principles and ideals and gave his life honoring those principles. His parents, who now live in Gainesville, FL, will be attending this important and significant event.

I would like to recognize and thank Reynaldo Garcia, Gustavo I. Perez, Clement E. Hill, C.M. Beruvides, Elias A. Vazquez, Humberto M. Colpel, Alberto Milián, Kenneth Hurtado, Nestor Figueroa, William Prado, Carlos Clevall, Armando Martinez, Pedro Gongora, Jorge Utset, E.M. Beruvides, Jesus Tamayo, and Pablo Camacho, Jr. Their camaraderie and recognition for our veterans who made the ultimate sacrifice to preserve our freedoms and ideals is duly noted.

**THE HEALTH CARE CRISIS:
CONFLICTING OPTIONS**

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, August 14, 1991 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

**THE HEALTH CARE CRISIS: CONFLICTING
OPTIONS**

The U.S. health care system receives mixed reviews from Hoosiers and other Americans. For most of us it provides the highest quality of care with little wait for services. American medical schools are at the forefront of research on cancer, AIDS, and life-extending technologies, and U.S. physicians are among the world's best. Yet the system faces a variety of problems, with much recent attention focusing on cost and access. Some 34 million Americans, including an estimated 800,000 Hoosiers, lack health insurance. U.S. health care spending has increased 900% since 1950, and health insurance premiums in recent years have risen 20% annually. Recent polls indicate that the vast majority of Americans support reform. With so much dissatisfaction with the health care system, I am frequently asked why it can't be reformed quickly.

Despite the agreement that the system has problems, the major interested parties—physicians, hospitals, consumers, employers, insurance companies, and taxpayers—have vastly different viewpoints on solving them. Depending on which type of reform Washington implements, there will be big winners and big losers. Reform hinges on the delicate balancing of these often competing interests. Several types of reform are under consideration:

Employer-mandated Insurance: Congress is currently exploring an approach known as "play or pay". It would require employers to either provide basic health insurance coverage for their employees or pay a tax to finance a public program for those not covered.

This approach is supported by most insurance companies and by those who believe in expanding coverage by building on the existing employer-based system. Yet it is vigorously opposed by small businesses, who fear the high costs could either drive them out of

business or force them to cut their full-time workers in an effort to control health care costs. Furthermore, taxpayers who already have health insurance question how such reform would benefit them. "Play or pay" does little to address their concerns about keeping health care costs down and reducing out-of-pocket costs. Moreover, they face a possible increase in taxes to help fund the public portion of the program.

Single-payer Insurance: Some favor restructuring our health care system along the lines of Canada's. Under its single-payer system, the government serves as the sole provider of health insurance and all citizens are guaranteed equal coverage.

Favored by many consumers because of its broad coverage, such a system also would significantly reduce U.S. health care spending by eliminating the administrative costs involved in having over 1500 insurance companies provide health insurance.

Insurance companies oppose this approach since it would sharply reduce their business. Some physicians and hospitals are concerned about the cost containment aspects of the Canadian plan. Since the government would be the only purchaser of health care, it would have tremendous leverage for keeping down physician and hospital fees. Physicians also oppose having government bureaucrats with no patient contact deciding what is reasonable care. Some patients worry that a Canadian-like system will involve waiting lines for care and could slow improvements in medical technology.

Medicaid Expansion: To deal with the problem of the uninsured, some propose new federal mandates which would increase the proportion of the population eligible for Medicaid, the federal/state health plan for the poor.

Since its implementation in 1965, Medicaid has been expanded several times by Congress in response to a growing number of uninsured Americans. Even so, the program has been unable to keep up. Expanding Medicaid to cover all of the uninsured would add at least \$30 billion in costs annually. This prompts taxpayer opposition since it would not directly provide most taxpayers with new benefits nor address rising health care costs. Furthermore most states oppose a further expansion of Medicaid at this time, citing recent federal mandates to expand Medicaid coverage as a major source of their budget woes.

Tax Credits: Others propose government incentives to encourage individuals and families to purchase health insurance. They believe that government tax credits for the purchase of health insurance would reduce the number of uninsured.

While insurance companies favor such an approach, employees and labor unions are wary that the tax credits could be used as a substitute for employer-based coverage. The cost to the federal government of the tax credits—which could be well over \$100 billion annually—would have to be offset by a tax increase which will be opposed by whichever group pays the tax. The plan would also be of limited help to poor people.

Cost-sharing: When consumers purchase health care services, most of the cost is typically picked up by insurance companies or the government. This can result in patients using unnecessary services, driving up medical expenditures. One proposed solution would be to increase deductibles and coinsurance rates which patients must pay, forcing them to make more careful decisions about what services they need. Similarly, some argue that employer-sponsored insurance

plans, which are tax-exempt, encourage employees to purchase too much insurance coverage since the cost of the insurance is subsidized.

Yet patients oppose increasing their out-of-pocket costs and workers oppose losing their tax-free employer-paid medical plans. Moreover, some people fear that more cost-sharing could prevent low-income people from obtaining necessary care such as prenatal and preventive care.

Conclusion: Major reform of the American health care system to rein in costs and extend coverage to the uninsured involves a series of tradeoffs. Each reform will result in winners and losers, and each will result in some trade-off among the goals of quality, cost control, and access to health care. The difficulty in developing such a delicately balanced package suggests that our nation's health care problems will not be solved overnight. Progress will come slow and hard, and will only occur if all of the major players cooperate.

20TH ANNIVERSARY OF SENIOR
CITIZEN RESOURCES, INC.

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 20th anniversary of Senior Citizen Resources, Inc., which was celebrated on August 15, 1991.

This outstanding agency, established in the Old Brooklyn area of Greater Cleveland has, for the past 20 years, faithfully devoted itself to the service of its 3,500 elderly participants.

Senior Citizen Resources, Inc.—formerly Elder Lot, Inc.—was organized in 1971 by the Cleveland Jaycees and began serving the needs of 260 elderly residents at the Crestview Estates of Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority. In 1973 the program was expanded due to the overwhelming response. With the expansion of the programs being offered by Senior Citizen Resources, the Cleveland Jaycees extended their support as did several funding sources such as Cleveland, Beaumont, Breunig, Deaconess, Thomas H. White, and Kulas Foundations. Program funding was also received from title XX, title III of the Older Americans Act, and community development block grant money from the city of Cleveland.

With the growth of Senior Citizen Resources, Inc. came the extension of services to two other facilities Deaconess-Krafft and Estabrook Recreation Center.

While remaining within the geographical service area of the Old Brooklyn community, Senior Citizen Resources, Inc. offers programs such as nutrition, health, education, social service, and socialization to the over 9,000 residents of the area.

In addition to the financial support Senior Citizen Resources, Inc. enjoys from funding sources, they are proud to boast of the 450 senior citizen volunteers and 70 plus professional volunteers. They have contributed 72,000 volunteer hours to over 57 different social service agencies throughout Cuyahoga County.

With the success of Senior Citizen Resources, Inc. comes the ever-growing list of

accomplishments. They are rightfully proud of the integration of both formerly active persons, who are now aging, with those who are physically debilitated, dispelling the belief that the latter is unable to participate in societal functions and activities.

The Golden Horizon adult day care program operates at one of the service sites 2 days a week for the 12 frail and handicapped elderly persons who enjoy programs tailored to their needs.

The Senior Citizen Olympics, now in its 7th year, has grown steadily to the current registration of over 500 persons drawn from 28 different communities, with many frail and handicapped persons enjoying the 7 days of events.

Although 3,500 plus participants have benefited substantially through the programs offered them, they, in turn, have made their contributions to the program's financial support with \$10,000 annually while also addressing the community's needs with volunteer hours. Presently they serve as helpers and tutors for school children at a local public school and have assisted in the development of programs to serve the elderly at two local hospitals, Deaconess and MetroHealth Center of Cleveland.

Mr. Speaker, it is with pride that I congratulate Senior Citizen Resources, Inc. on the celebration of its 20th anniversary. I also wish to pay tribute to their well organized, resourceful and enthusiastic executive director, Doris Schwab and her hardworking and compassionate staff whose dedication and care provide the excellent services offered the elderly in our community. May their growth and success continue for the ever growing, active and proud senior residents of Old Brooklyn's area of Cleveland, OH.

HONORING SECAUCUS MAYOR
PAUL AMICO

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, I would like you and my distinguished colleagues to join me in saluting Mayor Paul Amico of Secaucus, who in December will end 27 years at the helm of his burgeoning community.

Throughout his years in office, Mayor Amico has exemplified the highest ideals of public service. He is a man of integrity, skill, and loyalty. The people of Secaucus have been lucky to have such a qualified and caring leader.

The self-educated son of Italian immigrants, Mayor Amico has gained a wide reputation for his business and political acumen during his time in office. A self-made businessman who was able to retire at the age of 43, Mayor Amico is known as a meticulous administrator and prudent planner.

And he is also known as a mayor who keeps tabs on every aspect of life in his town. Whether it be the arrival of a new resident in town, births, deaths, or weddings, Mayor Amico always knows of the event and takes the appropriate action.

Being a resident of Secaucus since the age of 6 helps Mayor Amico stay abreast of hap-

penings in Secaucus. But even with this in his favor, his efforts would not be successful if it was not for his love of people and dedication to the residents he serves.

In this way, Mayor Amico is the classic small town mayor. But what makes him unique is that he was able to combine this style of leadership with an ability to transform his small town into a modern, bustling corporate center.

When Mayor Amico first assumed his position in 1964, he became Secaucus' first full-time mayor. At the time, Secaucus was best known for jokes about its pig farms. Nestled in the meadowlands, Secaucus was then a quiet, almost rural town.

Soon, though, major real estate companies, such as Hartz Mountain Industries, began to develop land in the town. By the 1980's, Secaucus' pig farms and swampland had been replaced by shopping malls, office buildings and condominium complexes.

Balancing the needs of the town's blue-collar residents with those of corporate newcomers was a complex task.

To be sure, there were often bitter arguments in town about the direction Secaucus was taking. And there were complaints that progress had come to the town too quickly, resulting in an overburdened infrastructure. But his continual reelection showed that Mayor Amico struck the proper balance and kept the loyalty of all residents in Secaucus.

And during the transformation, of Secaucus, Mayor Amico made sure that the human needs of Secaucus' residents were not overshadowed by corporate development.

As mayor, he oversaw the construction of two elementary schools and a high school. He implemented testing for appointments to the police department. The quality of the municipal staff was upgraded. And with the expansion of the town's ratable base, Mayor Amico kept property taxes down and improved municipal services. He also saw to it that new job opportunities were created for residents.

While working diligently for his town, Mayor Amico also took an active role in regional government. He is vice-chairman of the Hackensack Mayors Municipal Committee and the North Hudson Regional Council of Mayors.

In each of his endeavors, Mayor Amico always looked out for the people who elected him to serve them. And that has brought him praise from his residents, other public officials, and the press.

It is with great sadness that I now see Paul Amico leave his post. But I am thankful for the leadership he has given to Secaucus and his region. I wish he and his wife Jean well, and know that Mayor Amico will continue to take an active interest in the affairs of Secaucus.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and my distinguished colleagues join with me in saluting Mayor Amico, a true public servant. He has earned these accolades for a job well done.

HAPPY ANNIVERSARY TO THE
RANCHO SIMI RECREATION AND
PARK DISTRICT

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District as it celebrates 30 years of service to the people of Simi Valley, CA, and nearby areas.

The district was formed as a result of a grassroots committee which formed in March 1961. Support in the newly developing Simi Valley area was quick to come, and the district was approved by the voters just 7 months later. Two months after that, the first board of directors approved their first budget, in the amount of \$4,400.

Today, the district has a total budget of about \$20 million, and operates 35 fully or partially developed facilities. Included are parks, swimming pools, a community center, softball fields, basketball courts, tennis courts, a lagoon, golf courses and a historical park. The district also offers more than 200 year-round recreation programs, activities and classes for the estimated 115,000 residents of Simi Valley and Oak Park.

As the district marks 30 years of service to the residents of eastern Ventura County, it continues to strive to meet its goal of providing a broad, well-rounded program of parks and recreation services for all district residents at the most recent cost possible and in a businesslike manner.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting the Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District for 30 years of service, and in offering our best wishes for the future.

**SALUTE TO BALTIC
INDEPENDENCE**

HON. DAN SCHAEFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. SCHAEFER. Mr. Speaker, the three Baltic nations have officially regained the independence they lost five decades ago. On behalf of my constituents, I congratulate the brave citizens of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, for their long but successful struggle against oppressive Soviet subjugation.

The three Baltic republics are dissimilar in many ways: Their languages are mutually incomprehensible and each has its own distinct history and culture. However, all three republics were united in their determination to be free of Soviet rule. Fifty years of Soviet repression could not stifle the Baltic citizens' yearnings for freedom.

I want to recognize and congratulate the democratically elected governments of the Baltic nations. Representing the will of the people, the national parliaments in each country had legitimacy and authority on their side when they declared their independence from Moscow's rule.

As the Baltic republics resume their democratic development and economic recovery, I have no illusion that the process will be easy. Half a century of Soviet oppression and economic mismanagement cannot be fixed overnight; many legacies of Soviet rule will take years to remedy. However, the citizens in all three countries are industrious and well-qualified for the task ahead of them.

I congratulate Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, on their national independence, and look forward to a return to the prosperity and sovereignty they enjoyed before 1940.

**MICHAEL SWANGER EARNS EAGLE
AWARD**

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, on June 10, 1991, Michael Swanger, an outstanding young man from my congressional district, was presented his Eagle Award at a court of honor. Michael's dedication to his troop, his family, his school, and his community have helped him achieve the rank of Eagle Scout, the highest rank possible in scouting. I rise today to ask that you join with me in recognizing this truly remarkable individual.

It is important that we take a moment to recognize the true significance of Michael's accomplishment. In recent years, discussions of American youth have tended to focus on their involvement in the problems facing the United States: Drug and alcohol abuse, violent crime, and a declining commitment to education and career. Michael is an example of what the youth in America are capable of and an example of the kind of leadership this country will need if we are to effectively address the problems that face the Nation and the world.

Michael not only has completed a list of required tasks to achieve this honor, he has enriched the lives of all those who have had the pleasure of knowing him. It is reassuring to know that there continue to exist individuals like Michael who place value in service to others. While the rank of Eagle Scout is the ultimate in scouting, I trust it is only the beginning of Michael's achievements.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting this inspirational young man.

**GREATER NAPLES SWEEPS
LITTLE LEAGUE SOFTBALL**

HON. PORTER J. GOSS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, people overuse the word "dynasty" to characterize good sports teams. But when an extraordinary achievement becomes an every day event, then, I believe, the word can fairly be applied.

Now, we can add a group of southwest Florida young women to our list of dynasties.

Earlier in August, bolstered by a one-hit pitching performance by Katy Cook, the Great-

er Naples Queens shut out their opponents, 2 to 0, in the championship game of the major division—ages 11 to 12—of the Little League Softball World Series in Michigan.

The dynasty was reinforced less than 24 hours later, when their elder counterparts, the Braves, who play in the 13-to-15 age category, won the championship game in their division.

For these athletes, it was just another day at the ballpark.

"At first I felt scared," said Miss Cook, who retired her last 12 batters, "but after a while it was just like a regular game."

The Braves and Queens are used to winning it all. This year marked Greater Naples' second sweep of the tournament in 3 years. In all, the Braves have won the title six times since 1980, and the Queens have done it four times since 1983. It was the Queens third victory in 4 years.

Neither team lost a game throughout this year's tournament, and they combined to outscore their opponents 283 to 37. "It's a record unmatched by any other Little League softball program," wrote one sportswriter in southwest Florida.

Mr. Speaker, I believe it's more difficult for teams to maintain dynasties than athletes in individual sports. For a group of athletes to win repeatedly, it requires extra measures of cohesion, commitment, responsibility, and hard work. I think that's why the Braves and Queens do so well year after year, because each player exhibits these precious and valuable qualities. They've made us all quite proud. Isn't it nice to read about good things that our young people do these days?

TRIBUTE TO JAMES T. DOLAN, JR.

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, September 13, 1991, the New Jersey Shore Area YMCA will honor its man of the year—Mr. James T. Dolan, Jr., of Sea Bright, NJ—at a dinner/dance ceremony at Squires Pub in West Long Branch, NJ.

Mr. Speaker, James Dolan has epitomized the type of fine citizenship deserving of recognition and tribute in this House. Highly successful in the world of business, he has given back to the community with a spirit of concern and generosity. Mr. Dolan is the chairman and chief executive officer of New Jersey Resources Corp., the parent organization of New Jersey Natural Gas Co. and Commercial Realty & Resources Corp. In this capacity, he has taken a relatively small natural gas distribution firm and turned it into one of the Nation's fastest growing and innovative utilities. He has also served as chairman and director of the American Gas Association and president of the New Jersey Utilities Association.

Mr. Dolan's wide involvement in charitable, community and civic organizations includes chairmanship of the Irish Youth Fund. He has been effective in raising more than half a million dollars for programs aimed at helping Irish youth. For his tremendous success as a busi-

nessman and a philanthropist, Mr. Dolan has been named this year as one of the top 100 Irish-Americans by Irish America Magazine.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great privilege to join with the Shore Area YMCA on this well-deserved tribute to Mr. Dolan, his wife, Hilda, and their daughter Marian.

ABILITIES OF FLORIDA: HIGH-LIGHTING WHAT PEOPLE OF DIFFERING ABILITIES CAN DO

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, Abilities of Florida is a nonprofit and charitable organization which provides vocational evaluation, training, and job placement for persons with disabilities. It also offers assistance and counsel to the business community of south Florida, so that it may fully comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act [ADA].

Abilities of Florida has expanded to south Florida through the former Florida Association of Rehabilitation Facilities and has relocated to a larger facility to better serve the Greater Miami area. In its expanded form, Abilities of Florida has played a vital role in assisting south Florida's disabled citizens to reach their greatest potential, through the procurement of competitive employment. This placement effort reduces unemployment for this target group, raises moral and independence, and helps alleviate the need for sustaining social services.

The statement of purpose of Abilities of Florida is telling. It is to provide opportunities which will assist disabled people to meet the demands and responsibilities of living independently. Further, its mission is to provide services which will allow each individual to reach his or her own vocational potential, and ultimately to function independently in society.

In a heartwarming letter I received from Ms. Clara R. Nogues, a constituent of my congressional district, she explains how Abilities of Florida has been a great encouragement to her. The organization has trained Ms. Nogues in word processing skills and is seeking to place her in a position of gainful employment. Ms. Nogues stressed how thankful she was to the assistance provided by Abilities of Florida and was very hopeful about working on her own.

Abilities of Florida has a motto which sums up its agenda, "What a person can do is more important than what he or she cannot do!" This conviction is sure to impact the south Florida community and further the effort to mainstream disabled people. I commend the leadership of Peter E. Houghton, the new chair of the Abilities of Florida Foundation Advisory Board; Doreen LoCicero, the development director; and Patrick Carlo, the director of the Abilities of Florida office in Miami. The organization has also benefited greatly from the efforts of many volunteers. I encourage the advisory board, staff, and volunteers to continue their good work.

THE U.S. AUTO INDUSTRY

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington report for Wednesday, August 21, 1991, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THE U.S. AUTO INDUSTRY

The U.S. automobile industry is in the midst of a severe recession. The Big Three automobile makers—Ford, Chrysler and General Motors—have lost \$4.7 billion in the first 6 months of this year, the largest loss in automotive history, and seem certain to remain in the red for the rest of 1991. Unemployment in the U.S. auto industry is far above the national average, and sales and employment are projected to remain lower in 1991 and 1992 than in any year since 1984. U.S. automobile companies are on a perilous road, and auto executives say they may not survive the next decade, at least in the present form.

The auto industry is a major component of our national economy and a major employer. It accounts for 4.1 percent of our gross national product, a large share for an individual industry; employs nearly 800,000 Americans directly, including 50,000 Hoosiers and 3,000 residents of the Ninth Congressional District; and produces jobs for millions more in related industries. Any downturn in the industry has a significant ripple effect through the economy.

JAPANESE COMPETITION

Perhaps the most cited explanation for the sharp decline in the U.S. auto industry has been competition from Japanese automakers. The speed and the scale of the Japanese takeover of the automobile market has been truly extraordinary. Japanese cars now account for more than 30 percent of the United States market, including Japanese derived cars sold under United States car labels. Japanese companies are expected to account for at least one-third of North American automobile production capacity by the end of the decade.

Japan is the world's largest vehicle producer. It manufactures 26 percent of the world's vehicles. Japanese automakers have established full-fledged manufacturing operations in the United States and other countries in response to demands for higher local content, and depend increasingly on local component suppliers. Sales of Japanese automobiles in the United States continue to surge even during the current recession.

Many United States automakers note that our current trade policy with Japan puts them at a competitive disadvantage. First, American automakers face a relatively closed market in Japan, while Japanese automakers are much freer to market their autos in the United States. Second, protected markets at home allow Japanese firms to sell their cars in the United States below cost, enabling them to capture a greater share of the United States market. This practice is known as "dumping" and is a violation of U.S. trade laws. Third, Japanese automakers are suspected of misrepresenting the North American content of Japanese autos produced in Canada in an effort to circumvent United States tariffs. Fourth, United States officials are investigating charges that Japanese companies in the United States are underpaying their taxes.

ECONOMIC FACTORS

There have been other factors contributing to the downturn in the U.S. auto industry. The recession has caused high levels of unemployment and a reduction in consumer spending. Furthermore, high interest rates over the past few years have made it expensive for consumers to finance new auto purchases and have also deterred auto manufacturers from investing in new plant and equipment. In addition, bankers have curtailed new lending to consumers and businesses in response to concerns about their weak loan portfolios and the overall health of the banking industry. Finally, a stronger dollar has made U.S. automobiles less competitive on the world market.

INDUSTRY PROBLEMS

The structure of the auto industry has also created difficulties for U.S. automakers. There is presently an enormous worldwide excess of automaking capacity. The worldwide capacity is now 57 million cars and trucks, which would normally exceed demand by about 8 million units. The North American automobile makers have alone a 6 million unit excess capacity. In this recession year the Big Three will put on the market only 65 percent of their capacity; an 85 percent rate is considered necessary to break even.

The automobile companies have wrestled with this overcapacity problem. They have closed some plants, consolidated operations, and redoubled the pace of new model introductions. But Detroit has fought hard to do more about overcapacity because it views the shutdown of factories as ceding market share to the Japanese.

U.S. automakers face other daunting challenges. First, labor-management contracts in the auto industry lock in wage and benefit increases for three years, limiting management's flexibility to cut costs during periods of economic downturn. Labor costs per automobile rise, and the competitiveness of U.S. autos suffers. Second, U.S. automakers pay at least twice as much in health care costs for their employees than their competitors in Japan and Germany. Third, U.S. cars have been perceived as being of poorer quality than imports. Fourth, automakers are concerned about the cost of compliance with more stringent environmental and safety regulations.

CONCLUSION

The automobile companies have an extraordinary supply of good and talented people and there is no reason why they cannot compete effectively. There is no doubt that they are engaged in a bruising battle for survival. What they need most at the moment is a break from the recession, as automobile profits closely follow the ups and downs of the economy.

The automobile industry needs stable financial conditions and sufficient capital at reasonable cost. The U.S. Government can help by reducing the Federal budget deficit, lowering interest rates, and encouraging banks to ease credit restrictions. These actions could spur purchases of new automobiles and increase investment in new capital in auto plants. In addition, U.S. automakers must continue to take steps to improve the cost, quality and appeal of their products.

The Federal Government should make greater efforts to level the playing field with Japanese automakers. We must work to stop dumping by Japanese manufacturers, price fixing among automobile assemblers and suppliers, and tax avoidance. We must also

pressure Japan to open its domestic market more to United States auto exports and parts supplies. The competition from Japan and other countries is very strong, and we must make every effort to ensure that United States automakers are not placed at an unfair disadvantage.

GWIN ELIZABETH DYE: VFW VOICE OF DEMOCRACY WINNER

HON. WILLIAM L. DICKINSON

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to submit for the RECORD the Alabama State scriptwriting winner in the Veterans of Foreign Wars annual Voice of Democracy scriptwriting contest. Gwin Elizabeth Dye is 17 years old and resides in my congressional district in Troy, AL. Her script is as follows:

DEMOCRACY—THE VANGUARD OF FREEDOM

A recent Time magazine cover proclaimed, "It's been a year of tremendous change. Around the world barriers are coming down. And it's curtains up for democracy everywhere." Who can forget the dismantling of the Berlin Wall and that lone Chinese student standing in front of the army tanks near Tiananmen Square? Why have hundreds of thousands of people around the world taken to the streets to demand the freedom that is rightfully theirs? Because they dare to dream of leadership of the people, by the people and for the people, and they are pursuing their dreams without concern for their own well-being, just as our forefathers did more than 200 years ago.

This world-wide democratic march is led by soldiers of freedom who are crying out for individual rights; crying for change; crying for victory of the people over oppression of the past. They are crying for the dignity of the individual and for acknowledgment of human rights. Just as the bulging buds of spring promise an abundance of summer fruit so democracy promises self-fulfillment through individual rights. Democracy is truly the vanguard of freedom, marching on its way, toppling governments and introducing new leadership around the world.

In Czechoslovakia, for example, playwright Vaclav Havel was catapulted to the country's presidency when his countrymen overthrow a corrupt government and demanded democratic change. This upheaval in national governments is also being seen in the Ukraine. The Ukrainians are celebrating what is for them an extraordinary experience—that of having a democratically chosen legislature of their own. They celebrate every day by standing outside the Ukrainian Parliament building listening to their elected delegates on loudspeakers placed in the trees. The Ukrainians, though, are learning that democracy itself is not freedom. They are learning that democracy only paves the way for the individual to exercise freedom. They are learning that democracy is not a spectator sport—that democracy requires active participation and that democracy is a responsibility.

Fortunately for us, the United States has enjoyed the blessings of liberty and freedom for over 200 years. Our nation has served as a model of democracy for other nations from the time that our Declaration of Independence set us free and from the time that our Constitution was framed to keep us free. De-

mocracy and the Constitution work hand in hand. And, if we are to protect our Constitution, freedom's insurance policy for generations to come, we must accept the responsibilities of democracy.

We must actively work for the election of officials who best represent our attitudes, values, and beliefs, and we must keep our elected officials informed of our concerns. Furthermore, according to J.B. Priestly, "We should behave toward our country, as women behave toward the men they love. A loving wife will do anything for her husband, except stop criticizing and trying to improve him. We should cast the same affectionate, but sharp, glance at our country. We should love it, but insist on telling it all its faults. The noisy, empty patriot, not the critic, is the dangerous citizen."

I'm proud to be an American and I look forward to next year when I can exercise one of my most precious rights—the right to vote and to participate in our democratic process. Furthermore, I plan to encourage my friends to join me. We mustn't become a generation willing to fight for democracy halfway around the world yet unwilling to cross the street to vote. We must become the next generation of champions of democracy and pass on to our children the banner of freedom guaranteed by our Constitution, and in so doing we will join the proud and courageous patriots who dreamed of democracy and fought for a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

SALUTE TO FRIENDS OF LIGHT RAIL

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to an organization that has done a great deal in my community to improve public transportation: Friends of Light Rail, a nonprofit public benefit corporation that was instrumental in building public acceptance of RT Metro, and in establishing Sacramento as a national public transportation leader.

Today, local dignitaries and other supporters of Friends of Light Rail will celebrate the fourth anniversary of RT Metro in Sacramento.

RT Metro spans 18.3 miles, and its trains are on time 99 percent of the time. More than 24,000 people ride RT Metro daily in Sacramento. RT Metro is helping to end road congestion and pollution in Sacramento, thus contributing to an improved quality of life for residents of the region.

I am proud to have such a fine light rail system in my congressional district. With RT Metro's exemplary performance in mind, it is my distinct honor and pleasure to ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Friends of Light Rail on the occasion of RT Metro's 4th anniversary.

TRIBUTE TO EDWIN C. HIROTO

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, throughout the history of the United States, Americans of Japanese ancestry have grown and prospered as a community because of individuals such as Edwin C. Hiroto, chief executive officer of Keiro Services.

Edwin Hiroto has dedicated his life towards building a health-care system for Japanese-American senior citizens in southern California. In so doing, he has helped to honor Americans of our parents' and grandparents' generation; and as importantly, he has helped to set a standard as a role model for future generations.

Mr. Speaker, on September 21, 1991, the Japanese-American communities of southern California will honor Edwin Hiroto on the occasion of his retirement from Keiro Services after 33 years. Vincent H. Okamoto, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Pacific Heritage Bank, has written a biographical tribute to Mr. Hiroto. It is our pleasure to provide our colleagues in the House with that tribute here so that they may share in the knowledge of Edwin Hiroto's great contributions to our country.

MR. EDWIN C. HIROTO

There are few people of who it can be said to have made such a difference in their community as Edwin C. Hiroto. Mr. Hiroto is a highly respected member of the Japanese American Community, and has earned this respect with 33 years of dedicated service and commitment.

Mr. Hiroto attended high school in Poston, Arizona while his family was incarcerated at the Poston Relocation Center, and like many of the relocated Japanese American citizens, Mr. Hiroto enlisted in the United States Army before the war was over, serving two years with the Military Language School.

After the war, Mr. Hiroto attended the University of Missouri. Eventually, Mr. Hiroto, who had lived in Riverside before the war, came back to California, transferring to the University of Southern California where he earned a Bachelor of Arts in Finance in 1951.

The Japanese American community of Southern California was very lucky to have Mr. Hiroto back. In 1958 he left his own successful insurance agency to head Memorial Hospital of the Japanese Community, dba City View Hospital. The hospital had seen better days. Mr. Hiroto at one point pulled \$100 out of his pocket so the bills could be paid. He changed the direction of intent of the hospital from profit to charity, making its status officially non-profit in 1961.

Mr. Hiroto took hold of this troubled institution with a vision. He was born a Nisei, or second-generation Japanese American. Being raised in a traditional Japanese household, but living a day-to-day American life, he was aware of the many cultural conflicts that troubled members of his community. The time was before state regulation of institutionalized care for the elderly, and Mr. Hiroto knew of the sad state most retirement homes were in throughout the United

States. Nursing home problems for the Japanese American community were compounded, however, by many cross-cultural differences. The deeply ingrained Japanese tradition of caring for elderly parents in the home of the eldest son, thus making his wife the nurse and caretaker, conflicted with American culture, where women had choices, careers, and busy lives. The diet of institutional foods such as hot dogs and meat-and-potato dinners was almost completely foreign to many residents. Patients were isolated from doctors, attendants and other patients by language barriers. The children of the institutionalized elderly were racked with feelings of guilt and inadequacy, and their parents were almost always miserable and made to feel cast off. Mr. Hiroto's vision was to restore dignity to the elders so revered and respected in Japanese culture, to help these members of his community and thus help the community establish itself with pride.

In 1969, through much fund-raising efforts, Mr. Hiroto opened Keiro Nursing Home with 87 beds. Word traveled quickly throughout the Japanese American Community and soon a waiting list developed. Expansion became necessary. Mr. Hiroto organized more fundraisers and opened Minami Keiro Nursing Home with 97 beds in 1973, which also filled quickly. In 1975 the Japanese Retirement Home and the Intermediate Care Facility were opened. Mr. Hiroto continued dedicating much of his time to fund-raising efforts until at one time there were five Keiro retirement and intermediate care facilities with a total capacity of 745 in California, where Japanese American elders could live with the comfort and understanding of other Japanese Americans. Keiro Nursing Home and Minami Keiro have now been combined to form Keiro II, with an even larger capacity of 213. Mr. Hiroto also served as consultant for the 1975 establishment of Seattle Keiro, spending his free time flying back and forth to Washington. In all, he had raised funds totalling \$15 million and had built up the value of Keiro Services real estate to \$38 million in 1991.

With all the fundraising and directing for Keiro Services, one would believe Mr. Hiroto to have had time for little else. Once again, his list of accomplishments serves to be astounding. Mr. Hiroto has been a dynamo of community involvement. He is a member of the American Society on Aging and is a founding board member and Treasurer of the California Foundation on Aging. He was an active participant in the California Commission on Aging from 1984 to 1990, and part of the Governor's Special Task Force on Employment. He was a member of the National Advisory Council on Regional Medical Programs and was a representative to the National Advisory Council on Comprehensive Health Planning in Washington, DC. He maintains seats on the Board of Directors of two non-profit organizations: Seattle Keiro Nursing Home, and the Optimist Club Boys Home and Ranch. He also holds a seat on the Board of Directors of Pacific Heritage Bank, a Japanese American community bank based in Torrance. He is a charter member and past President of the Japanese American Optimist Club, and a past President of the Japanese American Republicans organization. He was an organizer of the Japanese American Community Services organization and is Chairman of the Board of Pacific Directions, Inc., a nonprofit, charitable organization dedicated to helping new immigrant American groups and to enhancing cross-cultural communications among Americans and

new Americans. He is a member of the Little Tokyo Community Redevelopment Advisory Council, and a member of support groups for the Little Tokyo Service Center and Visual Communications, a nonprofit organization committed to promoting the Asian-American artistic community.

He is a member of the American Legion, the Sierra Club, Tree People, Little Tokyo Friends of the Library, and the Japan American Society. He has been a past Chairman of the Nisei Week Coronation Ball Committee, and he even found time to be Executive Editor of the book, *Through Innocent Eyes*, a collection of writings and art from the Japanese American Internment. Finally, Mr. Hiroto has been honored with "Man of the Year" and "Nisei Optimist of the Year" awards from Optimist International, and the "Man of the Year" award from the Los Angeles Police Department Athletic and Revolver Club.

In all, we are looking at an extraordinary lifetime of achievement. Mr. Edwin C. Hiroto, who was inspired by a vision of restoring human dignity to a group of people in his community, has, through 33 years of dedicated work, become an inspiration to others. Today we honor Mr. Hiroto not only for the fact that he took a troubled hospital and turned it into an institution that helps hundreds, and not only for the fact that he started with so little and created so much. Today we honor Mr. Hiroto for his character and inner spirit, the drive that pushed him on to pursue that vision and gave him the tenacity to make it come true. It is a remarkable person such as Mr. Edwin C. Hiroto that every community should, and that our community is fortunate enough to have had these many years.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. JAMES R.
FULTS

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. James R. Fults, who continues his career with an assignment at Randolph AFB, TX, as the first Family Support Center Career Progression Manager. For the past 6 years, Dr. Fults has been serving as the director of the Family Support Center, McClellan AFB in Sacramento, CA. McClellan AFB is the largest federal sector employer in northern California.

Originally from Ohio, Dr. Fults began his career like thousands of other young Americans at the time by serving his country in the U.S. Army. Dr. Fults distinguished himself in the military as a river patrol boat soldier in the Southeast Asia theater of operation during the Vietnam conflict.

After returning from Vietnam, Dr. Fults rejoined the Federal Government in a civil service capacity. His first position was that of an aircraft mechanic at McClellan AFB where he worked until 1979. He was then promoted to a maintenance system specialist.

While working full time, Dr. Fults began to pursue his academic goals. He successfully obtained his B.A. in 1975, his M.A. in 1977, and his postdoctorate in 1985. His academic pursuits paid off because in 1980 he was again promoted and reassigned to Wright Pat-

erson AFB, OH as a supervisor, psychologist, drug and alcohol officer. He remained in the position until 1983.

As Air Force technology was changing, the need for more programs which addressed family needs became evident. The DOD was looking for a way to enhance the delivery of human services when the idea of Family Support Centers came to light. Dr. Fults was then presented with the unique opportunity of creating, from inception, a Family Support Center. This opportunity took him to Los Angeles AFS in California where he utilized his talents to develop, implement, and direct one of the first Family Support Centers in the Air Force.

Word of his great success spread throughout the Air Force community, and in 1985 he was again called upon to exercise his creative talents and structure a Family Support Center at McClellan AFB in Sacramento, CA. Dr. Fults, along with three staff members, created what has now become the role model for all Family Support Centers.

In addition to these duties, he was awarded a Ph.D. in behavioral sciences in 1985. The early days of building the FSC posed many challenges to Dr. Fults. He is, however, a determined individual who met and overcame each obstacle. In 1987, he was able to hire the full staff needed to operate the FSC. Dr. Fults is directly responsible for the design and implementation of over 90 regular ongoing programs at McClellan AFB that consistently meet the needs of the community.

Dr. Fults' talents were again called upon as our Nation prepared for war during the Desert Shield/Desert Storm operation. His FSC quickly put into operation several support programs to meet the needs of family members who remained in the Sacramento area. The McClellan FSC led the DOD in implementing programs to meet Desert Storm family needs. Almost immediately 10 programs were established. The FSC staff worked sometimes 14 hours a day to meet the needs of Desert Storm families. Through Dr. Fults' efforts, a Desert Storm fund was established that ultimately provided 45 needy families with food shelter, transportation, and other necessities. For the support provided during the exercise Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Dr. Fults and several of his staff were presented with Congressional Special Recognition Awards for community service.

The evacuation of nonessential military and their families from the Philippines came right after the conclusion of most Desert Shield/Desert Storm programs. Again the FSC rose to meet the challenge presented. Without hesitation, Dr. Fults and his staff were ready to do whatever was necessary to aid the evacuees. Working in shifts, Dr. Fults and his staff volunteered to go to Travis AFB in Fairfield, CA to process and assist the returning evacuees. Dr. Fults contributed many overtime hours in this worthwhile endeavor.

Throughout his career, Dr. Fults has consistently been a dedicated individual and has consistently placed other peoples concerns above his own. This is indicative of the many sustained superior performance awards that he has received through the years, along with other honors and awards that include: Manager of the Month in 1980; AFA Logistics Community Relations Award in 1982; CFC

Volunteer Services and the United Way CFC Leadership and Human Care Awards in 1988; the United Way CFC Leadership and Human Care Awards again in 1989; and a Congressional Recognition Award in 1990. As the FSC Director, he accepted the following awards on behalf of the FSC: Quality of Life Self-Help Award in 1987; Quality of Life Best Interior project in 1989; CFC Golden Award for the period 1986 through 1990; United Way Best Information and Referral Agent Program in 1989; and the Sacramento Community Services Planning Council's "People Helping People" Award in 1991.

Dr. Fults' achievements extend far beyond his work at McClellan AFB and into the Sacramento community. As a base representative working with the CFC, he served on the loan executive committee in 1987 and 1988, was assistant group executive officer in 1989 and a group executive officer in 1990. Dr. Fults also worked with the Sacramento Community Service Planning Council, and was a board member in 1988 and 1989. Dr. Fults also served on the Congressional Academy Selection Board in 1990.

I wish to extend my sincere congratulations and appreciation to Dr. James R. Fults on the occasion of his well earned promotion and reassignment to Randolph AFB, TX. His devotion, skills, and extraordinary contributions to the public sector are a shining example of service to all in our country's service. I would like to extend my best wishes in the future to Dr. Fults and his wife, Dr. Kitt Murrison.

HARLEY STAGGERS, SR.

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, at the adjournment time of Congress just before the work period in the district, Harley O. Staggers, Sr., a former Representative from West Virginia, celebrated his 83rd birthday. He had a lot to celebrate, besides the passage of time, because he became represented in Congress by his fine son, HARLEY STAGGERS, JR., and he had his own very distinguished career as a monument to his dedication to public service. During the August recess, I learned sadly of his death and all of us mourn this loss and send our deepest sympathy to his family.

Harley Staggers, Sr. came to Congress at the same time that I did, in the 81st Congress. He served in the 15 succeeding Congresses from January 1949 until January 1981 and was chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. He was a real leader for things that were and are important for our country as a whole as well as West Virginia, which he represented in Congress.

Before coming to Congress, he had a distinguished and multifaceted career, having graduated from Emory and Henry College in Virginia in 1931, and having done graduate work at Duke. He became head coach at Potomac State College in Keyser, WV, then sheriff of Mineral County, the place of his birth. He also served with distinction as lieutenant commander in the U.S. Naval Air Corps with serv-

ice as a navigator in the Atlantic and Pacific theaters of war in World War II and was elected as a Democrat to the 81st Congress.

In our years together in Congress, Harley and I had the companionship of being freshmen Congressmen at the same time and although I have never achieved a chairmanship of a full legislative committee as he did, we did find ourselves working together on many projects in which we found common ground in our efforts to be of service and to fulfill our responsibilities as Members of Congress. Certainly he performed his duties excellently here in Congress and we are all much better for this service.

Mr. Speaker, our hearts go out to the Staggers family. We hope that the knowledge they have of his great public service may give them some comfort in their grief.

SALLY G. CARROLL RETIRING

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to call to the attention of my colleagues the retirement of a close friend of mine, Ms. Sally G. Carroll. Ms. Carroll and I have both worked with the Newark Branch NAACP, of which Sally was the president of 8 years—1967-74—and is currently on the national board of directors as well as a life member. She is also a former secretary, and life member of the National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs Inc.—North Jersey Unit, a trustee of the Newark Museum, a charter member of the Batons Inc.—the only female president in club history—and a board member of the West Side Unit of the Boys and Girls Club of Newark. Ms. Carroll worked in the Essex County sheriff's office as a court attendant and sheriff's detective for 24 years, as a New Jersey State Parole Board Member for 14 years, and at the Newark Police Department for 2 years.

With all these wonderful accomplishments mentioned, I must now add that her dedication and friendship throughout the years has made Ms. Carroll a joy to know. Mr. Speaker, I hope that my colleagues will join me in recognizing the outstanding achievements that Ms. Sally Carroll has accomplished.

TRIBUTE TO THE WORKING ORGANIZATION FOR RETARDED CHILDREN

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to praise the Working Organization for Retarded Children. Since 1972 WORC has endeavored to bring dignity to people with mental retardation and developmental disabilities.

WORC introduced a unique angle to this task. They offered a healthy alternative to in-

stitutionalization—home care. The reasoning was that family environment experienced by patients in these group homes would foster better development of necessary living and social skills. In spite of some uneasiness on behalf of the local communities, WORC successfully built 10 such homes in Queens and Nassau Counties.

WORC's initiatives have produced wonderful results. A child who previously could not walk can now run. A mute child is now successfully communicating. WORC has helped prove that retarded people can live productive lives. Moreover, WORC has improved the chances for a developmentally disabled person to live a meaningful life.

This year marks the 20th anniversary of WORC's founding. I am proud to serve on this distinguished organization's board of advisors. On October 10, 1991, founders Victoria Schneps and Karen Levine and the entire board are marking this milestone with a "20th Anniversary Ball." Mr. Anthony Gentile, Mr. Robert W. Green, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward and Eileen Kelly will be honored with Vision Awards at this gala event.

Mr. Anthony Gentile is being honored in the category of Business and Industry. He operates Adventureland and Splish Splash Amusements in Suffolk County. By offering exceptional consideration to children and families with special needs at Splish Splash, his newer park which opened in 1990, Mr. Gentile has added much joy to the lives of countless children who otherwise would have been unable to enjoy a safe afternoon at the amusement park.

Mr. Robert W. Greene is being honored in the category of communications. Mr. Greene has twice been involved in Pulitzer Prize winning team operations as an investigative reporter for Newsday, a Long Island based publication. His first award came in 1969 for exposure of secret land deals in eastern Long Island. His second award was for his 1974 series "The Heroin Trail" which followed the path of the drug from Turkish poppy fields to French processors to dealers on New York City streets. Mr. Greene has also won numerous other individual journalistic awards.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward and Eileen Kelly are being honored in the category of Community and Family Life. They are the owners of a Queens-based car service bearing the family name. In addition to his time-consuming business, Mr. Kelly is the incoming president of WORC and the immediate past president of the Kiwanis Club of Bayside. Mrs. Kelly, when not actively involved in the business, is busy caring for her family, including daughter Caitlin, niece Jamie, and nephew Jason.

WORC, an organization of great distinction, is most deserving of this veneration, and this year's honorees are a truly distinguished group. I ask that my colleagues join me in applauding them and offering them our best wishes for continued success.

THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF
OCEAN COUNTY COLLEGE

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, in honor of its 25th Anniversary of offering educational excellence and opportunity for the citizens of Ocean County, NJ Ocean County College is planning a year-long series of celebrations called "Share the Silver." The kickoff event for Share the Silver will be held on Monday, September 17, 1991, with a dean's reception for the president and the board of trustees. I would like to take this opportunity, before the Members of the House of Representatives, to briefly discuss some of the highlights of the illustrious first 25 years of Ocean County College.

The history of the college goes back to 1957, when the Ocean County board chosen freeholders favored a study for such a facility. In 1962, the board of freeholders recommended establishment of a 2-year college with 900 students, and in 1964, the college was officially established and the nine members of the board of trustees were appointed. The college opened its doors in the fall of 1966 and graduated its first class in 1968.

In the 25 years since that fall day in 1966, some 14,000 alumni have benefitted from the many fine programs at Ocean County College. From an initial class of 979 students, the college now includes 2,998 full-time students and another 4,426 part-time students in the 1990-91 academic year.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I ask all of the Members of this House to join me in paying tribute to the distinguished history of Ocean County College on its silver anniversary.

REMEMBERING TROOP 41

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, in the America of the 1930's, the Boy Scouts were a measure of the strength of this country, even in the depths of the Great Depression. Today, the Scouts remain a cornerstone of the United States, and I say that speaking as a former Scout.

Every Troop in the Nation has a unique history, perhaps none more so than Troop 41 of Pasadena, CA. Troop 41 was founded in 1931 as one of a very few composed of Americans of Japanese ancestry in Los Angeles County. For the next 60 years, Troop 41 survived and thrived, even during the toughest of times.

During World War II, Americans of Japanese ancestry were interned by the U.S. Government for no reasons other than racism, wartime hysteria, and weak political leadership. I can say from personal experience how invaluable my Scout training was to me, living as I was forced to do as an 11-year-old in a stark, barren internment camp in Heart Mountain, WY. For members of Troop 41, their wartime destination was the Gila Camp in Arizona. But now, with no younger members of

the community to carry on their proud tradition, Troop 41 has become a part of our American past.

Mr. Speaker, on July 28, 1991, the Sacramento Bee published an article about Troop 41 by reporter Denise Hamilton of the Los Angeles Times. It is my pleasure to share this article with my colleagues so that they, too, will know of Troop 41's proud history, and legacy to the United States.

[From the Sacramento (CA) Bee, July 28, 1991]

AFTER 60 YEARS, IT'S TAPS FOR TROOP 41
(By Denise Hamilton)

PASADENA.—The former Cub and Eagle Scouts are in their 70s now, their uniforms and merit badges long since packed away. They sit around a table, peering at yellowed photos and reminiscing.

It was Pasadena, 1931, and they were dutiful sons, speaking Japanese with their immigrant parents. Their names were Takao, Masao, Hiroshi, Hideo. But in Boy Scout Troop 41, one of the few Japanese-American troops in Los Angeles County, they were all Yankee Doodle patriots, building campfires and grilling hot dogs at fairs.

For 60 years, Troop 41 has endured, surviving the Depression and World War II internment camps. In recent years, the struggle has been for new recruits. On Saturday, the close-knit group inducted seven Eagle Scouts—the last of 40 boys who started out together as Cubs. Then, because there are no younger members, Troop 41 disbanded.

The early members, all first-generation Japanese-Americans, call scouting the definitive experience of their youth. They say it helped bridge the gap between the settled old world culture of their parents and the booming new world landscape in which they would attain adulthood.

Some say the values and leadership skills they learned as Scouts helped sustain them when 110,000 West Coast residents of Japanese ancestry were herded into internment camps during World War II.

"The boys needed an out, something to do, so we had the Boy Scouts activate a new troop in Gila Camp in Arizona," said Masao "Bud" Fujimoto, 78, as he displayed an ornate Scouting certificate he has cherished all these years.

"Sure, we could go on hikes within the confines of the barbed wire fence and the shotguns," said Fujimoto, a camp Scoutmaster. "We did swimming in a dirty canal that ran near the camp, but I got to take them to the Phoenix YMCA to earn their lifesaving and swimming badges."

Founded in 1908 by British Army officer Lord Robert Baden-Powell, the Boy Scouts have no policy on segregation. Boy Scouts of America spokesman Blake Lewis said individual troops are sponsored by local organizations such as churches or schools, so membership is often based around religious beliefs or cultural values.

Troop 41 originally was sponsored by the Japanese Union Presbyterian Church in Pasadena. Some members recall competing with a now-defunct Japanese-American troop sponsored by a Buddhist temple in Pasadena.

In March 1942, with the evacuation of Japanese-Americans imminent, Troop 41 adopted a statement of future plans:

"Should the time come . . . when we . . . must dissolve because of the evacuation of our Scouts and their parents from Pasadena . . . each member . . . shall carry on as a Scout, bearing the responsibilities . . . and dedicating himself to his Scout Oath and Law."

The troop's charter lapsed in 1943 as members languished in the camps. It wasn't until 1951, when many of the Japanese-Americans had made their way back to Pasadena, that Troop 41 was reactivated by Scoutmaster Harry Osaki, who once held a national record for earning 105 merit badges.

Troop 41 became one of the teams to beat in local and national Jamborees, winning gold medals in competitions on Scout skills such as wilderness training. The troop has produced 112 Eagle Scouts, the highest number in its district of the San Gabriel Valley Council.

"There's no one kid in this troop that went bad. We didn't have any delinquents," boasted Fujimoto.

SALUTE TO THE MOTION PICTURE
AND TELEVISION FUND

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the accomplishments of the Motion Picture and Television Fund as it marks its 70th anniversary and the 50th anniversary of the fund's Woodland Hills campus.

The fund was established by Hollywood pioneers Mary Pickford, Charlie Chaplin, Douglas Fairbanks, and D.W. Griffith to help the emergency financial needs of fellow industry members. Since then, the fund, and later the retirement and health services complex in Woodland Hills, has helped the motion picture industry live up to its motto, "We take care of our own."

Indeed, no other American industry serves its employees or retirees with medical care, social services, emergency financial assistance, retirement care, and child care that matches the services of the fund.

At the Woodland Hills campus, eligible industry employees, retirees, and dependents are served by such facilities as the Motion Picture and Television Hospital, the Country House and Frances Goldwyn Lodge, two outpatient centers, and the Samuel Goldwyn Foundation Children's Center.

I would be remiss, Mr. Speaker, if I failed to mention that among those who participated in the groundbreaking ceremonies for the Country House a half-century ago was a young actor named Ronald Reagan. I'm especially pleased that former President Reagan will be on hand this Sunday for the anniversary gala.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting the many outstanding contributions of the Motion Picture and Television Fund, and in extending our best wishes for the future.

PRESIDENT BUSH COMMENDS PUBLIC
TELEVISION FOR ITS EDUCATIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues a copy of a

speech given by President Bush, via satellite, to the annual meeting of the Public Broadcasting Service.

Over the years, public television has contributed a great deal to the education of our Nation's citizens, young and old alike. As the President points out in his remarks, over 63,000 elementary and secondary schools nationwide receive educational programming through public service television broadcasts. That is a lot of education. In addition, through innovations such as closed-captioned television and descriptive video service, the public broadcasting system has allowed individuals with disabilities to take advantage of their excellent educational programming.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to join the President in commending PBS for their fine contributions to the education of our Nation, for their efforts to combat illiteracy, as well as their work to make some classroom subjects such as history more exciting through series such as "The Civil War." The President's remarks follow:

[From the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents, June 10, 1991]

REMARKS IN TELECONFERENCE TO THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PUBLIC BROADCASTING SERVICE IN ORLANDO, FLORIDA—JUNE 11, 1991

The President. Thank you for that kind introduction and for your generous comments about our approach to education. And I'll tell you, the Points of Light concept, something new with us—we're trying to put some focus on it. But believe me, it is taking hold across this country, and I think it's a wonderful thing. And I appreciate your interest in all of that.

I must confess I wish I were with you in Orlando. Instead, I'm stuck up here in Disney World North. [Laughter]

I love the idea of talking with you in this manner in a teleconference. Nothing could be more appropriate. Every day, PBS transforms ideas, lessons, and information from one side of this country to the other—big cities, small towns, and back again.

And some of us remember when PBS was called educational television. Your name's changed. But, of course, that we understand—but your mission hasn't. And today, your 300 affiliates serve 63,000 elementary and secondary schools across this country. And your broadcasts reach 30 million kindergarten through 12th grade students. And some of your programs sustain inquisitive adults. And others go straight to college and university campuses.

Personally, I'd like your help. I'm looking for a good computer instruction course. But you probably need to find a truly qualified 7-year-old to make it credible.

I was out in Milwaukee the other day. And you should have seen—maybe you all have seen this—but you should have seen the competence of these young kids as they move into the computer age—their competence on computers. It's fantastic. We've got to do more.

In the past year, enrollment, if you want to call it that, in your electronic college classroom has grown 20 percent. These and other programs fit right into our America 2000 education strategy. As you know, that strategy follows a four-track path to achieving our six national education goals: creating better and more accountable schools for today's students; inventing a new generation of American schools; becoming a nation of students, young and old; and making our

communities places where learning can happen.

We've talked a bit about how you improve today's schools—track one: Everyone should get involved. For instance, I'm happy to see that PBS will be donating a satellite dish to Slatersville, West Virginia, home of the Teacher of the Year, Rae Ellen McKee. Is that she I see smiling away on the monitor, maybe? And she'll be talking to you in just a few minutes. And what a person she is. You know, I visited her school in April, and I think you'll agree when you hear her that she deserves and has earned the high honor that she's received.

State-of-the-art hardware is just one way you help our schools step into their future. My kids tell me they used to dread it when a teacher rolled a television into the classroom because they knew they'd have to look at a black and white videotaped lecture from a teacher in a room with bad acoustics. Now, no one makes those complaints anymore. You've changed with the times. You've developed new programming. You've pioneered new broadcasting techniques, including close-captioning for deaf students and the descriptive video service for blind students.

And now, as we prepare to create new American schools, you look to the heavens. Telstar 401, due to race into orbit in 1993, will let you transmit television signals nationwide. And that certainly won't hurt when it comes to developing new audiences for your shows.

Track three of America 2000, developing a nation of students, runs right through your studios. You mentioned Barbara, and I'm grateful for your very kind comments about her. But she and I cannot thank you enough for your work in giving previously illiterate Americans the gift of reading. Project Literacy U.S.—PLUS—helps turn Americans submerged in the darkness of illiteracy into beaming points of light. You offer refresher courses, practical courses in programs that cause the viewer to pause, think, and explore the universe of ideas.

I can't think of any series that has done more to advance the study of American history, for instance, than Ken Burns' series, "The Civil War."

I'll be visiting some very special students just in an hour or so, in Delaware later today—a group of night school students who've worked hard to gain high school diplomas. And frankly, I'd be surprised if they didn't owe some of their inspiration in education to you.

So, my point is simple: The days of the little red schoolhouse are over. We find ourselves in an era of competition. And education, like any other vital industry, will benefit from the constant tug and pull of new ideas, new products. You push everyone in the education industry to do more, to do better. For years, your efforts—and I've talked only about a few of them—have promoted respect for learning and an appetite for education.

In launching our America 2000 project, I have asked each State and every American community to join in an ambitious effort, a crusade—and this one is—a crusade for educational excellence. In many communities across this country, individuals have already stepped forward to be the sparkplug that energizes businessmen, parents, community leaders, and educators to make America's schools better and more accountable.

I believe our schools will change for the better when parents and communities make change their mission. And so as the America 2000 project takes root in communities

across this country, I would ask each of you to join us, to become involved in this enormously important revolution to transform American education.

Well, thanks for listening to my lecture. It is a pleasure to be with you in this marvelous electronic manner. And now, with no further ado, I would once again say thanks, and I'd be glad to take a question or two. Thank you very much.

Q. Thank you very much, Mr. President. We appreciate your remarks to us. You talked about change. How will the role of the States and local educational organizations change in the next century?

The President. Well, State Governors and legislatures, along with local school districts, are absolutely crucial to the success of our America 2000 strategy. Those who think that education problems can be solved in Washington ought to know better, because the American people know better. The Federal Government provides roughly 7 percent—7 percent—of the total dollars spent on education; State and local governments provide 93 percent. At the national level, we can set goals and standards that every community, every school, and every student can try to achieve.

That was the beauty of the Charlottesville conference with the Governors. But it is in our States, it's in our communities that we must become part of the crusade to invent a new generation of American schools, to figure out better ways of teaching and learning. The States will have to agree to hold themselves and their schools to much higher standards. This simply cannot be done from Washington. I am not anti-Washington, but that can't be done from Washington.

The Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander and I are committed to lead—to exhort everyone to a higher standard and to travel this country and highlight models of what works. Next week we'll join Governor Romer, for example, the Governor of Colorado, who's very active in education. I might say here, look, this is a totally non-partisan effort. And Governor Romer, we'll be with him when he kicks off Colorado 2000, the first statewide effort to adopt the national education goals and develop the strategies to meet them. The State role is crucial as communities across the Nation compete to be America 2000 communities. Our new breed of education Governors—and they are fantastic—is essential to the success of our revolutionary new program, America 2000.

Q. And in addition to what you see as you go around the country, you often also meet with world leaders. Have you seen any education initiatives in other countries that you'd like to see incorporated in your educational goals for the United States?

The President. Well, yes, some are doing certain things better than we are. In Japan and Korea, the parents are actively involved in their children's schools—I'd say more so than here. Students do much more homework. This will go over well down there in Orlando with the public schools, but they do much more homework than the average student in American schools. In China, students routinely learn two or three languages. I happen to think we need to do better in multilingual disciplines.

In the Soviet Union, students are learning algebra in elementary school. You saw the reports the other day from this nationwide study, and it was appalling what we're not achieving in mathematics. Government leaders around the world tell me that students are learning math in different ways than American youngsters. They aren't just learn-

ing to use computers, but are applying math to everyday problems, everyday situations.

So, there is a lot to learn from other countries. I am not apologizing and saying that they're all right and we're wrong, but we should remember that we want to have American schools that countries everywhere are trying to emulate. Japan, for instance, is trying to introduce more creativity and get away from just learning by rote. And wherever we go, we're the world's grand champions in scientific research and technology. So we can learn from them and they can learn from us.

But the main point is, we're involved here in something that is really revolutionary. For America 2000 to succeed, we've got to think anew, as Lincoln said. We've got to do it in a way that approaches these problems with no fixed conclusions as to how to solve them, but with innovative ideas. And that is why I am so delighted with the participation of the Governors. That's why I'm so delighted with what you referred to, sir, as the Points of Light approach where communities and public media and everybody are involved in innovating, in putting the focus where it needs to be put—and that is on getting this country better educated.

And we can do it. This isn't just a lot of hot air rhetoric out of Washington. Believe me, as I go around this country, I sense a determination in the communities to get the job done, to improve our educational system. And it's not simply a desire of Americans to be number one again, although I think we've got an awful lot that lends that description to us right now. It's a desire to see—it's an understanding—put it this way—that a better educated young people guarantee the future of this country.

So, look, thanks for letting me drop in on you from about 22,000 miles out there in space by satellite. And thank you all for all that you are doing to make America smarter. Thank you all, and I hope you have a wonderful meeting there.

TRIBUTE TO MITCHELL ANDREW DAVIS

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, September 9 marked the 100th anniversary of the birth of Mitchell Andrew Davis. Mr. Davis, by becoming the first black lawyer in the city of Trenton, NJ, paved the way for blacks in the State and across the Nation to more easily pursue a career in law.

Mitchell Davis was born 100 years ago in Macon, NC. Moving to Trenton while still a boy, Mr. Davis worked his way through the Trenton school system and enrolled in Lincoln University. He received his law degree, with high honors, from Howard University in 1915.

Mr. Speaker, unfortunately, Mr. Davis was unable to fully recognize his dream of a flourishing law practice. He was drafted into the Army on the eve of World War I. As a private first class, Mr. Davis was assigned to the 248th FAEF in June of 1918, and was soon on his way to France. On November 16, 1918, he became the only black from Trenton to lose his life serving his country in World War I.

American Legion Post 182, founded in 1919 in Trenton, was named after Mr. Davis in light

of his many accomplishments. His achievements, in life and death, should be looked upon with great pride and admiration.

Recently, a celebration was held by Post 182 in honor of its namesake. A parade took place in downtown Trenton, followed by a dedication and memorial service in which a plaque commemorating Mr. Davis was unveiled. Proceeds from this celebration will go toward an annual scholarship in the name of Mitchell Davis for deserving students in the Trenton area. This occasion constitutes a fitting tribute to a man who served his country with pride and expanded the horizons of opportunity for many generations of young blacks.

Mr. Speaker, Mitchell Davis is a role model, not only for black Americans, but for all Americans dedicated to their country and equal opportunity. It is my pleasure to offer this tribute to Mitchell Andrew Davis and the road he paved for a countless number of black lawyers.

CARL E. PADAVANO

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I address my colleagues in the House today, for I rise to extend my sincerest sympathies on the passing of Carl E. Padavano.

Carl Padavano was a dedicated, respected man who spent his life serving the community of Hackensack, NJ. His distinguished military career began when he enlisted in the Marines in 1942. He served during World War II in the Pacific and was awarded the Purple Heart when he was wounded in battle. He was later awarded the Bronze Star Medal for his military service.

Carl's long list of community service awards demonstrates his commitment to his friends and neighbors. He began teaching at Hackensack High School in 1946. He was highly involved in sports and served as football line coach and baseball coach from 1946 to 1963. He held various other positions within the Hackensack School system including department head, director of pupil activities, vice principal of summer school, vice principal of junior high school, principal of high school, before becoming superintendent of schools from 1970 to 1984.

Carl's membership in community and professional organizations is long and distinguished. He was a man respected, and most of all, loved by his community. His dedication and commitment to the youth of Hackensack was inspirational. He was never too busy to extend his time and talent, energy and enthusiasm to the children of Hackensack and the community as a whole.

Kathryn Padavano, Carl's wife of 47 years, their children, Virginia, Patricia, Kathryn, Nina, and Carl, Jr., and their many grandchildren, are joined by the entire community from Hackensack in mourning this great man. He will long be remembered as a moving force in Hackensack, and he will be greatly missed.

Mr. Speaker I am proud to join in paying tribute to this exceptional man. He is among those outstanding few who truly make a difference in society.

UNITED WAY OF HUDSON COUNTY TO PRESENT COMMUNITY SERVICE AWARDS AT 56TH ANNUAL LUNCHEON

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, on September 17, 1991, the United Way of Hudson County will host its 56th annual campaign kickoff luncheon at the Meadowlands Hilton in Secaucus, NJ. It is expected that over 800 corporate, labor and civic leaders will attend this great event.

The United Way of Hudson County, directed by William E. Martin for more than 35 years, has done outstanding work raising funds for 35 human service agencies delivering needed social and family services to the people in my district.

Last year alone, 176,000 service calls to individuals and families in need were made, providing sharing and caring through a unique partnership of labor, industry, Federal, State and local governments, public and private agencies interfacing their talents and resources and striving to solve problems that affect people of all ages in our communities.

Founded in 1932, the Hudson County unit, together with the United Way of Tri-State, brings together 35 United Way organizations in New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut, under the direction of its new president, Mrs. Betty Beene, whose coordinating efforts aid 840 communities with more than 1,850 human service agencies.

The September 17 luncheon will have two functions: to honor individuals with community service awards and to celebrate the first anniversary of the American Way Division of the United Way of Hudson County.

William Thornton, chairman of the board of the United Way and William E. Martin, with the assistance of John Leon of the department of public affairs of the Public Service Electric & Gas Co. who heads the 1991-92 campaign will greet the special guests, many of whom will have traveled long distances to attend this event.

These guests include the Honorable Lalit Mansingh, Ambassador and Chief of Mission for the Embassy of India in Washington, DC, Michael Cooke, chairman of the board of Deloitte & Touche who is this year's chairman of the United Ways of Tri-State, Betty Beene, president of the New York Tri-State organization, and William Aramony, president of the United Way of America which is headquartered in Alexandria, VA, and represents about 2,300 United Way organizations throughout the United States.

Heading the Tri-State campaign this year is George B. Harvey, chairman and president of Pitney Bowes, Inc., which is headquartered in Stamford, CT. Locally, this year's cochairmen are Steven J. Muscat, assistant vice president

of National Community Bank, and William J. Clossey, vice president of the Provident Savings Bank of Jersey City. They will be assisted in this years' drive by a team of 33 human service presidents and community representatives, working a task force of 1,100 corporate, labor, and governmental and civic leaders.

Featured in this year's luncheon will be the prestigious Family Award which has been presented only 21 times in the last 56 years. This year, the Family Award will be presented to Conrad J. Vuocolo, a lifelong resident of Jersey City and William Aramony, president of the national United Way of America.

Connie Vuocolo is being honored for a lifetime of community service which began shortly after his honorable discharge from the Army during World War II. He has been involved in the promotion of legislation that has aided hundreds of thousands of individuals throughout the Nation.

Connie's accomplishments include many firsts, both on a national and statewide level. He served as tenant relations and executive director for the 4,200 family Jersey City Housing Authority from 1951-74; developed and administered New Jersey's first Neighborhood Youth Step Up summer work program for 10,000 students from 1964-74; developed the Nation's first senior work program Operation Service in 1965; in 1955 he led a nationwide fight to change Federal law permitting single elderly to live in low-income housing; helped implement summer children's feeding programs for 20,000 and Meals on Wheels for Elderly; was appointed by President Lyndon Johnson to a 40-person nationwide committee to fight for Medicare legislation; served as delegate to the White House Conference on Aging in 1961, 1971, and 1981; helped organize the Nation's first drug treatment center in 1964 in Liberty State Park and the first Proof center for returning parolees to the community; was a charter member of the New Jersey Commission on Aging; and conceptualized the New Jersey Children's Fund Legislation to fight child abuse.

Connie also worked as grantsman for the Diocese of Paterson for about 10 years, developing programs which resulted in grants for day care, Head Start, after school programs and assistance to the handicapped and disabled.

For the past 6 years, he has worked as a member of the 12 person nationwide committee to make the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island barrier free. For his work on this committee, in 1987 he received the Department of the Interior Conservation Service Award from the Secretary of the Interior, Donald Hodel.

In 1989, Connie retired from his job as congressional aide and press secretary to me. Since then, he has been assisting the United Way of Hudson County as president of the Hudson County Council of Social Agencies, where he helped develop the American Way program which assists immigrants.

Several years ago I was honored to receive the Family Award for governmental assistance. Other recipients of this award have included Jersey City Mayor Gerald McCann and former mayor of Bayonne, Dennis F. Collins. In the area of outstanding campaign leadership, those who received this Family Award were Thomas J. Stanton, chairman of the First

Jersey National Bank; Arthur Imperatore, chairman of Arcorp; Pat Servodidio, president of WWOR-TV; Samuel Lefrak and Melvin Simon, developers of the Newport Mall; Mario Pelligrini, film producer in Alexandria, VA; David Wong, an international affairs expert based in Hong Kong; Fred Peterson, plant manager of Colgate Palmolive Co.; Frank Nilan, president of the First Savings Bank of Bayonne; John McGillicuddy, chairman of Manufacturers Hanover Bank; Robert Smith of Ryerson Steel; Norman La Gueux of New Jersey Bell Telephone Co.; William E. Martin, executive director of the United Way of Hudson County; John McAuliff, president of the United Way of Essex and West Hudson; Robert J. Donohue, vice president of the United Way of Tri-State; Edward Ford of the Hudson Dispatch; and Earl Morgan of the Jersey Journal.

The second recipient of this year's Family Award is William Aramony. His leadership of the national program of the United Way has been outstanding. His sterling direction and management brings the very best to our communities, touching every section of our great country.

Last year, the Hudson County Chapter of the United Way began the Congresswoman Mary T. Norton Award. This award was named in Congresswoman's honor because of her deep commitment to human service needs when she was in Congress. The award—a golden bronze eagle—recognizes women who have made outstanding contributions to the success of the United Way programs both in our community and throughout the Nation. It symbolizes the spirit of the United Way—to increase the organized capacity of people to care for one another.

The 1991 recipients of this prestigious award are Mary Cassaro, director of the American Committee on Italian Migration and the former executive director of the International Institute of Jersey City; Janet Haynes, vice president of the United Way of Hudson County and former president of the Coalition of One Hundred Black Women; Linda Kowalski, director of First Call for Help, an information and referral service; Patricia Mantone with the Jersey City Public Library and former chair of the United Way building funds; Jean Slika, the former long-time director of the American Red Cross Chapter of Bayonne, NJ; and Virginia Statie, executive director of the Visiting Homemaking Service and the founder of CASE, the Child Abuse Service in an Emergency.

The United Way's 56th annual luncheon also pays tribute to those individuals who have led the fundraising efforts and is also the first anniversary celebration of the American Way Division of the United Way of Hudson County.

This program, which was started last September, is the first of its type in the entire Nation. It provides free office space, counseling and leadership to residents coming from the Philippines, India, Pakistan, Egypt, China, Korea, and Vietnam. Their volunteer representatives, who can speak the respective languages, strive to encourage those who need assistance to come to the American Way office at 857 Bergen Avenue in Jersey City, to discuss any difficulties or problems they may be having.

More than 1,500 individuals have attended counseling sessions, forums, or workshops for social services, information on job and economic opportunities, community response and education.

There is no question that there is a great need for this type of service in many areas of our Nation where populations are changing. Already, the organization has received many inquiries regarding the American Way concept.

I would also like to salute the American Way leaders who have worked so diligently for the last year on this program: Flor Alcantara Medel of the Philippine division who is a community leader and educator; Hardyal Singh, president of the Mahatma Gandhi Association and leader of the Indo-Pakistani division; Yong Nae Cho, a local businessman who leads the Korean division; Mohamed Emar, a community leader who leads the Egyptian division; Mary Gee Cheng, an educator who leads the Chinese division; Tony C. Tran, a businessman, who runs the Vietnamese division.

I know that my distinguished colleagues in the House of Representatives join me in extending congratulations to the award recipients and the United Way of Hudson County as they serve our Nation with their programs and leadership.

A TRIBUTE TO PIERRE ALCINDOR

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to pay tribute to a constituent of my congressional district, Mr. Pierre Alcindor. In June of this year, Mr. Alcindor opened Teleco Plus, a firm that helps callers place phone calls to places like Haiti, Colombia, and Jamaica.

Mr. Alcindor insists that his company has been so successful because many of his customers either do not have phones or have long overdue bills. I am proud to submit the following newspaper article on Mr. Pierre Alcindor and his company recently published in the Miami Herald and written by Geoffrey Tomb:

If you have ever had to pull over to a "convenience store" to use a pay telephone, stand out in the heat, find the right change, hope the device is working and you can hear from it, you will appreciate Pierre Alcindor's service.

Alcindor is a telephone call maker. And receiver. Call him an operator.

You can go to his store at 5199 NE Second Ave. in Little Haiti, place/receive a call to/from another phone in another country 1,900 miles away, sit in air-conditioned comfort in secure privacy and talk to your heart's content.

All the while, the clock is ticking and Alcindor is smiling.

If this seems terribly old-fashioned in times when people make calls while shopping, driving and eating in restaurants, not everyone is equally cellular.

"Some people just don't have a phone or have past due bills or can only make local calls. Yet we from the islands like to communicate by phone. When there is political turmoil or a family emergency, people may

call home two or three times a day," said Alcindor. Mail service can take more than a week.

So in June he opened Teleco Plus Inc. It was an instant success, seven days a week. On weekends, customers wait in line to use one of his five modern phones. In its first month, the company made \$19,451 worth of long-distance calls. The longest long distance lasted 92 minutes. Most, to Haiti—\$7.56 for the first 3 minutes—average six minutes.

"The phone is as important as light, as electricity, as water," Alcindor said.

Using normal long-distance carriers, he charges customers a \$1 service fee. Like buying gasoline, customers pay first at a glass-enclosed counter. He bills them the same charge they would pay at a pay phone but profits by being charged a lower rate himself.

Customers from Colombia, Chile, Nicaragua, Jamaica and the Bahamas now use the service. People who have difficulty with English speak their language of choice. Customers can make appointments with their party on the other end, who may also have to use a public phone.

Alexander Graham Bell would be proud. Saturday, Alcindor opens his second store at 13214 W. Dixie Highway, North Miami. Next month he opens a third at 30 W. Sunrise Blvd., Fort Lauderdale.

His plans for the future? "I'd like to own a phone company in Haiti." It's the American way.

I am thrilled to say that this gentleman who lives in my congressional district has found the American dream. I salute Mr. Pierre Alcindor as he continues to develop Teleco Plus.

TRIBUTE TO LT. COL. ARCHIE A.
ESTAMPA

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Lt. Col. Estampa, U.S. Air Force Reserves, 940th Air Refueling Group, Mather Air Force Base, CA on the occasion of his retirement from the U.S. Air Force Reserves.

On September 4, 1991, Lieutenant Colonel Estampa will complete his distinguished military career which has spanned 29½ years and includes service in both the enlisted and commissioned ranks. For the past 11 years, Lieutenant Colonel Estampa served with distinction and pride as the commander of the 940th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron. As commander, he provided the outstanding leadership needed to guide his large and diverse squadron of 275 men and women through periods of tremendous change and growth. Lieutenant Colonel Estampa's squadron, always fully trained and motivated, served with distinction as the first air refueling aircraft maintenance squadron to arrive in the country during Operation Desert Storm.

Mr. Speaker, it is truly an honor to recognize such a dedicated and conscientious citizen. I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking him for his many years of outstanding service and in wishing him good luck in the years to come.

THE SPACE PROGRAM

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, September 4, 1991, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THE SPACE PROGRAM

The U.S. space program is going through a major shaking up. Several commissions have suggested overhauling the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). The House approved the space station only after a struggle. Americans generally continue to support the space program, but they are asking more questions and sharpening their thoughts about it.

Problems: There are several reasons for the space program difficulties. First, with the U.S. economy in a slump and taxpayers' own budgets tight, people are increasingly concerned about program costs and effectiveness. Second, the end of the Cold War has removed much of the competitive pressure for the space race. Third, NASA's reputation for competence is at an all-time low. Recent problems include the flaw in the Hubble Space Telescope mirror, space shuttle launch delays, antenna problems in the Galileo mission to Jupiter, and trouble in developing replacement weather satellites. Moreover, there is concern that NASA has not been able to attract and keep the best scientists and has given insufficient oversight to its contractors. Fourth, some Americans are bored with the space program and others are unclear about its goals. Only a few decades after the first airplane flight, people were buying tickets to cross the Atlantic; yet almost 25 years after man first stepped on the Moon, policymakers are debating whether the U.S. should return to the Moon or seek some other major goal. Fifth, new budget procedures in the Congress make NASA compete for funds with popular housing, veterans, and education programs. And cuts in defense spending can no longer be used to increase spending for domestic priorities. Finally, future space goals increasingly involve big extravaganzas—such as the space station, a Moon base, and human exploration of Mars—to capture the public's imagination. That has increased fears that big space programs will cannibalize other important small science programs, and has pitted scientist against scientist for limited federal dollars.

Value Of Space Program: Yet despite its problems, a strong civilian space program can help further America's interests in several ways.

Besides opening new horizons of knowledge and boosting national prestige, investment in space can be important for America's long-term competitiveness. The space program helps to attract the next generation of scientists, mathematicians, and engineers. It also helps to develop new technology: past U.S. space investment has been a major reason for the current competitiveness of American computer and aerospace industries. The U.S. is not investing enough in its future. The federal budget is heavily tilted toward current consumption, while the share devoted to long-term investment in science, education, and technology continually dwindles. Less than 8% of federal spending goes for nondefense investment.

In addition, new and important uses for space are continually being found. Lately there has been significant interest in the Mission to Planet Earth—using satellites to improve our understanding of problems such as ozone depletion and global warming. Americans were impressed by the use of space in Operation Desert Storm, with Department of Defense satellites providing international communications links, warning of Scud missile attacks, and helping troops pinpoint their location. Other future uses of space could include space tourism in low Earth orbit and materials processing in space factories.

In recent years, the U.S. has fallen behind other countries in one sector of the economy after another. Space technology is one area in which the U.S. is unquestionably the world leader. Yet through indecision and short-sighted policies, that could change. Countries like Japan and France are currently expanding their space programs and boosting their capabilities.

Much attention has been given, quite rightly, to the cost of NASA's programs at this time of tight federal budgets. Spending on the space program should be restrained. Yet the civilian space program is still a very small part of overall federal spending. The \$14 billion spent on NASA this year represents only about 1% of total federal spending; federal spending for older Americans, for example, is more than 30 times greater. Even an expensive program like the space station would never cost more per year than a few thousandths of total federal spending.

Space Policy Goals: The President and the Congress are struggling with the problem of setting long-term space policy goals at a time of budget constraints. President Bush has called for returning humans to the Moon and then going to Mars in the 21st Century, but the daunting cost of such an effort—some \$400-500 billion spread over 30 years—has put it on hold. The idea of a Mission to Planet Earth to study global change is increasingly popular, but a panel is currently critiquing NASA's plans to use large, complex platforms to house the instruments. In the near term, the main struggle over space spending priorities is likely to be between the space station and space science. A high-level commission recently recommended that space science—including observatories in space and planetary probes—receive the highest priority within NASA. Yet funding for the space station was recently approved in the House and Senate at the expense of space science activities.

Changes Needed: Overall, I believe the U.S. space program needs to focus less on the big extravaganzas, and patiently and steadily develop the technology and experience we need for an orderly expansion outward from Earth. We should do smaller projects more often, which can still capture the public's imagination, and work to upgrade basic space infrastructure, for example, developing reliable, inexpensive ways to get into low Earth orbit. When longer-term projects are considered, they should be those—such as a Moon base—that provide extensive experience in living and working in space. At the same time, we should be cautious about costly and potentially dangerous manned spaceflight, and expand research into advanced robotics. We should broaden space cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries to cut costs and tap foreign expertise.

The U.S. space program is important, but changes need to be made to shore up public support. Policymakers need to articulate its

goals better, sharpen its agenda, and make its case better to the American people.

TRIBUTE TO JEAN MANSFIELD

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, next week in my congressional district will be a celebration to honor my friend, Jean Mansfield, who is retiring after completing three terms on the Riverside City Council. The Thursday Group will honor Jean's 12 years of service and acknowledge her many accomplishments.

During her years of service, Jean has worked quietly but with great effectiveness in support of many local projects. Organizations such as the Youth Service Center, the Riverside Volunteer Center, the I Care Shelter, Rape Crisis and Alternatives to Domestic Violence have benefited from her strong support and guiding hand. She has also helped guide Riverside through a very difficult period of rapid growth like that experienced by cities throughout Southern California. Perhaps it is because it is my hometown, but I believe that Riverside has met this challenge better than almost any place in the Nation.

I would also like to point out my admiration for the Thursday Group which is honoring Jean. It is an organization, almost exclusively made up of women, which advocates and acts, and I emphasize acts, on a variety of social issues. Its mandate is actually quite simple—it is to make the world a kinder and gentler place for all of us—including women and children.

Jean will be leaving public service, but is not truly retiring. She will continue as chief executive officer of the Riverside Federal Credit Union, which has seen tremendous growth under her leadership. I am sure Jean will also continue her involvement with a variety of programs and know that our community will benefit from her work.

A ROYALIST COURT

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, as the Nation watches the Senate Judiciary Committee's hearings on the nomination of Judge Clarence Thomas to the Supreme Court, we should all keep in mind what is at stake.

Not only does the Thomas nomination raise the possibility that the balance on the Court will be shifted irrevocably in issues such as the right to privacy but, as Anthony Lewis suggested in the New York Times yesterday, the balance of power between the legislative and executive branches is also at risk.

Lewis, in his excellent column, points out the fallacy behind the Reagan-Bush claims of the last 10 years that they have been searching for "judicial conservatives" or "strict con-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

structionists." The White House's real goal has been a Supreme Court that will increase Presidential power at the expense of the Congress. Lewis sees the nomination of Judge Thomas as yet another step toward achieving this goal. I commend Lewis' column to my colleagues' attention.

[From the New York Times, Sept. 9, 1991]

A ROYALIST COURT

(By Anthony Lewis)

BOSTON.—A great misunderstanding—a great irony—underlies the political debate about the Supreme Court. It needs illumination as Senate hearings on the nomination of Judge Clarence Thomas get under way.

President Bush and others on his side say they want a "conservative" Court, one that will merely interpret the law and not "legislate." They cheer the extent to which the present Court already fits their model. They want more of the same, and expect it from Judge Thomas.

But look at the record of the Supreme Court as the new majority consolidated its position last term. What you see is a Court bent on building up the centralized power of the President, allowing him to rewrite statutes and use the Court for end runs around Congress. A Court weakening the protection of individual from the power of the state.

In short, it is increasingly a statist court. And that is the opposite of what the conservatives who wrote the American Constitution had in mind. It is the opposite of what political conservatives have wanted of the Supreme Court through most of its history.

The Framers of the Constitution feared centralized government power. They had experienced George III and did not want a new American version of his tyranny. They equally feared the passions of a populist majority.

It was for those reasons that the Constitution had all its checks and balances built into it: the separation of powers between Congress and the executive, for one. And it was for those reasons that a Bill of Rights protecting individuals was added to the Constitution 200 years ago.

The balance of powers has been tilted out of recognition by a device of the present Court. As a rule of how to interpret statutes, it has said that it will ordinarily follow the interpretation put on them by executive officials. That applies even when officials change the interpretation and turn the meaning of a law upside down.

The case in point is last year's 5-to-4 decision in *Rust v. Sullivan*. In 1970 Congress passed a law authorizing Federal funds for family-planning clinics. For 17 years the law was interpreted to let doctors in those clinics give patients information on abortion.

Then, in 1988, a Reagan Administration official issued regulations that forbade the doctors to mention abortion or even to give patients the name of an outside doctor who would discuss it. It was a novel executive interpretation of the 1970 law, not easy to justify in the words of the statute, but the Supreme Court upheld the regulation.

Moreover, the Court ignored its established practice of construing statutes to avoid possible violations of constitutional rights—in this case the doctor's right to free speech. It found the ban on mentioning abortion constitutional, thus indicating the remarkable doctrine that whenever the government aids and institution it can dictate what anyone there may say.

Affirmation action provides another example. In 1971 in the Griggs case, the Court held that employment tests were suspect under

civil rights laws when they produced racial disparities.

The Griggs ruling was widely applied, and accepted in industry. There was no chance that Congress would change it by legislation. So the Reagan Administration challenged it in the Supreme Court, and in 1989 the Court changed its mind and adopted the new executive reading of the statute.

Since 1989 Congress has tried to pass legislation restoring the Griggs standard. But now President Bush can thwart a majority by using his veto, and he has done so. Thus the Supreme Court has greatly increased the President's power on the issue.

For political conservatives to praise that kind of Supreme Court has a special historical irony. When Franklin Roosevelt and the New Deal came along in the 1930's, conservatives fiercely resisted the practice of Congress delegating to the President the right to issue regulations under general legislative mandates.

President Bush and his right-wing supporters say they want "strict construction" of the law by judges. It is a transparently cynical claim. What they want, and what they are getting, is a Supreme Court that will increase Presidential power and carry out the political agenda of the radical right.

It would be more honest of the President to say that that is his goal: an activist right-wing Court, a statist Court. Then the sovereign public could decide whether that is the Supreme Court it wants.

IN SUPPORT OF THE EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ACT OF 1991

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3201, the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act of 1991. Nearly 9 million Americans are unemployed, and 1.6 million have exhausted their unemployment insurance compensation benefits. These are not people who enjoy being out of work. They are hard-working Americans who lost their jobs through no fault of their own.

When I presented my own version of this bill back in March, it was in response to the needs of the millions of Americans who have been hit hard by the recession. At that point, unemployment was at 6.2 percent; now it is significantly higher. Nonetheless, President Bush maintains that the Nation's economy is on the upswing, and that the recession is over. This morning the Labor Department announced that the unemployment rate for July dropped to 6.8 percent. The administration portrays this as an indication that the job situation is improving. Mr. Speaker, this is an illusion—the decline in unemployment occurred not because people found jobs, but because they gave up looking—450,000 left the labor force in July, and the number of jobs in the economy declined by 172,000. Furthermore, aggregate unemployment figures obscure the severity of the situation in particular States. For example, in Michigan unemployment is at 8.3 percent; in Massachusetts it is 9.1 percent, and in West Virginia it is 9.7 percent. These figures are astronomical.

All indications are that the economic conditions of our country are the consequences of a "double dip" recession; as such, the Bush administration's optimism is sorely misplaced. Five of the last eight recessions have shown a single quarter of positive growth followed by further declines. Moreover, the minimal GNP growth in the second quarter, and recent declines in factory orders, give more credence to today's "double dip" theory than to any notion that the economy is on the verge of extended improvement—sustained recovery from the Reagan-Bush recession is as elusive as ever.

Even if we are pulling out of the recession the crisis in employment is no less severe. Historically, the number of long-term unemployed continues to rise for half a year after a recovery begins because the first fired in the downturn are often the last hired in the recovery. This is exacerbated by the fact that the number of long-term unemployed has risen by more than 80 percent since May of 1990. In addition, it may be harder than usual for the long-term unemployed to find jobs in coming months. In this recession, more workers have been terminated than laid-off. Terminated workers usually take longer to find jobs, and they constitute a much larger portion of today's job losers than in past recessions. Mr. Speaker, no matter how the Bush administration portrays it, this is an emergency, and the American people need their Government to respond.

H.R. 3201 will give President Bush the authority to declare an emergency in order to allocate funds so that unemployed workers who have exhausted their benefits can continue to receive their checks. We must pass this legislation, but we must also implore the President to use the authority we are giving him. The Department of Labor estimates that the number of workers who will exhaust their 26 weeks of State unemployment insurance will rise to 3.4 million in the coming fiscal year—3.4 million. That number is 10 percent higher than last year, and 75 percent higher than 2 years ago. Add to this the fact that 8.75 million Americans are out of work and one has to ask "how can President Bush not call this an emergency?"

This President has been moved to declare emergencies in the name of the Kurds, the Israelis, and the Turks. He was even willing to risk the lives of 520,000 Americans, and spend \$61 billion, for the people of Kuwait. And yet, when discussing this problem the administration states that "it would be counterproductive * * * to provide additional unemployment benefits" for Americans. This is unconscionable. The tax money of American workers is being used to address the needs of people in crisis all over the world. Isn't it time that we use more of their money to respond to the crisis they themselves are in right now?

Congress must counter the uncaring attitude adopted by the Bush administration toward working Americans. Again, the American people have another indication of the priorities inherent in the Reagan-Bush agenda. President Bush wants a cut in the capital gains tax, and he wants to bail out the savings and loans—but when it comes to the health and well-being of working Americans he says we should not respond. Mr. Speaker, these priorities are misplaced. As a result, the Congress again finds

itself in the position of defending Americans against an administration that refuses to act in their best interest. The Reagan-Bush Supreme Court decimated the Civil Rights Act; in response we passed H.R. 1. Reagan and Bush refused to support the right of workers to go on strike; so we passed H.R. 5. For 10 years there has been no movement by the executive branch on the need for adequate health care; so Congress is developing a series of measures to insure that diseases are researched and Americans are protected. Now the Bush administration will not help out workers who have lost their jobs.

People out of work need help with their mortgage payments, or their rent; they need help if their children are in college, or need braces, or new clothes for school. Indeed, they may even need help paying for food. The bill before us will ease the minds of unemployed people by helping them out for a few more weeks. They will know that they don't yet have to worry about where the next meal is coming from, or how they are going to keep a roof over their heads.

The Government of this great Nation is willing to help people all over the world—shouldn't it also be willing to help people here at home? I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill, and to join me in forcing President Bush to turn his sights toward the needs of his own country.

TRIBUTE TO MORAVIAN ACADEMY ON ITS 250TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, on September 5, 1991, Moravian Academy of Bethlehem, PA, observed the opening of its 250th year at a special chapel service in Central Moravian Church in the heart of the city's historic district. Over 650 students from the Lehigh Valley, five States and five foreign countries, their teachers, school administrators, members of the Parents' and Alumni Association Boards, and the Board of Trustees gathered for this service which was planned by the Academy's Parents Association in cooperation with the school's 250th Anniversary Committee.

It was my pleasure to be among the invited guests and to talk to the congregation to let them know the historic event would be commemorated in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and to read to them a letter of congratulations from President Bush.

During the service, Dr. Peter W. Sipple, headmaster, shared greetings from Moravian provinces and schools from around the world.

Kenneth R. Smith, mayor of Bethlehem, read a proclamation from the city to the academy. This proclamation stated that the educational philosophy the Moravian forefathers brought to Bethlehem was unique, that Bethlehem is the only city in the United States which has the same school continuously using some of its original facilities for 250 years, and that the city and the school are celebrating their sesquicentennial in the same year.

Forty-five years before the Congress of the United States was convened and within 6

months after the city of Bethlehem was named by the Moravian settlers who came to the new world to share their faith with other immigrants and to convert the Indians to Christianity, two schools were founded. For the Moravians, their religious faith and belief in education go hand in hand; when they established a church, they also built a school. From their founding in pre-Reformation Bohemia, the members of the *Unitas Fratrum*, as they were known, felt that religion without learning risked false doctrine and error and that the Bible should be in the language of the people. The 17th century Moravian bishop, John Amos Comenius, the father of modern education, further developed this commitment to universal education. It is this philosophy that the Moravian forefathers brought with them to the Pennsylvania wilderness. Unique to this philosophy was the idea that everyone, both men and women, all classes, races, and religions, deserved the opportunity to learn in an atmosphere of love and kindness and that the needs of the whole person be met, in mind, body and spirit. The Moravians believed that the better educated you were, in the whole sense, the better able you were to serve your community and your God.

The first two schools in Bethlehem, one for girls and the other for boys, evolved over the centuries into two separate and distinct institutions, both of which kept their Moravian educational mission intact.

The girls' school was the first boarding school for young ladies in the 13 colonies. The leaders of our country's revolution sent their daughters and nieces to this Moravian sisters school in Bethlehem. Their experiences led others to send girls to this school from as far away as the West Indies and the far reaches of our American frontier. Over the years the school offered a kindergarten through 12th grade curriculum as well as college level courses. This school was called Moravian Seminary for Young Ladies, then Moravian Seminary and College for Women, and in the 1950's and 1960's, Moravian Seminary for Girls.

The boys' school evolved into a coeducational day school for the children of the Bethlehem Moravian community eventually admitting children of other faiths as the town became secular. In the 1830's and 1840's it also served as the city's first public school until funding became available to build a separate school system. Known as the Moravian Parochial School until 1917, this school gained a national reputation for its college preparatory program, which prompted the church fathers to change the name of the school to the Moravian Preparatory School.

Moravian Academy is the heir of these two schools which merged in 1971. The academy is the ninth oldest independent school in the country and the oldest boarding school. Its statement of philosophy reaffirms the principles of education which have been the essential mission of the Moravians for almost half a millenium. It is no wonder that the academy takes pride in its commitment to this heritage and its 250-year history of educating thousands of young people who have gone on to serve their communities and countries.

This historic institution, Moravian Academy, rightly deserves recognition from the city of

Bethlehem, the State of Pennsylvania, and this Congress of the United States for its educational contributions to the legacy of our great country.

I have had, Mr. Speaker, the personal pleasure to know many of the students and graduates and to see them grow into creative, caring, and contributing adults. I am proud, on behalf of all of my more than one-half million constituents, of their character and their achievements.

As America rededicates herself to the search for educational excellence, Moravian Academy stands as a beacon, a guiding light for others to follow.

Mr. Speaker, please join with us in celebration.

A TRIBUTE TO IAN ALPERN

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to pay tribute to Mr. Ian Alpern, whose baritone voice is delighting a 600-member congregation in south Florida, Temple Zion Israelite Center. Mr. Alpern, who has been singing for more than 30 years, moved from Canada to south Florida to join as the cantor of Temple Zion. I commend to my colleagues an article, about Mr. Alpern's baritone voice, from The Miami Herald entitled "Cantor's Rich Baritone Fills Temple with Joy," written by Lori Teresa Yearwood:

Give Ian Alpern a little praise and he'll sing. His dad gave him some words of encouragement more than 30 years ago at a school recital and Alpern, 51, hasn't stopped singing since.

Now Alpern's rich, baritone voice is being praised by many who belong to the 600-member congregation at Temple Zion Israelite Center at 8000 Miller Dr.

The recognition is one of the main reasons Alpern, who got a job as the temple's cantor about a month ago, doesn't plan on leaving the center any time soon.

"I think when I found out that people actually enjoyed the sound of my voice and I was able to get across a certain element of my spirit—that I decided being a cantor was special," Alpern said. "Even when I was a teenager, when someone said they liked to listen to me, that was it."

Rabbi Michael Laxmeter said Alpern, who moved from Canada to North Miami Beach for his new job, already has a large fan club at the temple.

"In the few weeks he has been here, he has given people extra enjoyment," he said.

As cantor, Alpern's role in temple services is to accompany the rabbi's words with his voice. He said one of his biggest challenges is to help people who don't understand Hebrew to feel excited about the hymns.

"It's a great kick to turn people on to what they never knew was there," he said. "It's the kind of thing they can still get a close, personal warmth from—even if they don't understand the language."

At a recent choir practice at the temple, director Irene Medovoy instructed choir members: "Listen to the cantor. Follow the sound of his voice. No, no, listen to it. Try to copy it."

Standing in front of the choir, Alpern relied on his talent and 33 years of training to lead the seven voices through the complexities of the Hebrew hymns.

He began his musical education at the Oberlin Conservatory of Music in Ohio. At the time, he thought an opera house would be the place for him to display his talents.

But, he said, when he found out there were "7,000 other people out there hoping to do the same thing, and willing to kill people standing in their way for it," he searched for another musical career.

He chose cantorial school and found his life's profession.

"There are so many aspects of Jewish music, you could go on forever and still keep discovering different possibilities," Alpern said.

Though Alpern's father died before he got the chance to hear his son sing as a professional cantor, Alpern thinks about what his father told him after he sang at a recital one day.

"He was kind of a reserved man, but he came up to me afterward and said, 'Hey, I never knew you could sing that well,' and ever since then, I've thought, 'Well maybe I can sing.'"

I am pleased that Mr. Alpern has given many in south Florida the opportunity to hear his beautiful voice. I wish Mr. Ian Alpern much success in his future and the continual growth of his fan club.

A SALUTE TO PROCTER & GAMBLE PAPER PRODUCTS CO.

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the management and employees of the Procter & Gamble Paper Products Co. in my Congressional District for having achieved a tremendous safety accomplishment—achievement of a national record for safe operations.

Indeed, the P&G plant is now the best in the entire sanitary products industry as measured by time worked without a disabling injury. Specifically, the plant accumulated 4,643,282 effort hours between February 25, 1985, and April 22, 1991, without experiencing an injury to anyone serious enough to cause the person to lose time from work for rehabilitation.

To put this accomplishment into perspective, it is the equivalent of one person working for 2,232 years, or 100 people working more than 22 years, without an injury causing lost time.

In recognition of this accomplishment, the National Safety Council has awarded the plant its Award of Honor.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting the men and women at Procter & Gamble Paper Products Co. for their outstanding safety record, and in urging all U.S. industries to aggressively work to put safety first.

EPILEPSY CENTER OPENING IN SACRAMENTO

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to announce the opening of the Sutter Comprehensive Epilepsy Services at Sutter General Hospital in Sacramento, CA. A special reception and dedication ceremony will be held this afternoon and I wanted to take this opportunity to salute the fine work of those who made possible the opening of this important new facility.

The Epilepsy Foundation of America reports that approximately 1 percent of the population has Epilepsy and 20 percent of those people have intractable seizures. People with intractable seizure disorders face major quality of life issues, such as learning disabilities and decreased occupational opportunities. The program at Sutter offers high quality services designed to meet the needs of people with Epilepsy whose seizures are not well controlled by traditional methods.

To those of us concerned with the quality of medical care in the United States, Sutter General Hospital continues to be a beacon of hope. In addition to providing outstanding service to the Sacramento community, Sutter General has been a leader of the medical community in the areas of scientific discovery, patient services, and deliverance of quality medical care. The addition of the Sutter Comprehensive Epilepsy Services is another example of the way in which Sutter Hospital continues to look for services they can provide to meet the needs of Sacramentans and others across the country.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Sutter Hospital on the opening of the Comprehensive Epilepsy Center. I look forward to the many benefits which this facility will surely provide.

THE MEDICARE SYSTEM: FUTURE FINANCING

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, August 28, 1991 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THE MEDICARE SYSTEM: FUTURE FINANCING

As I travel across Indiana, I am struck by the number of Americans who rely on Medicare for health care coverage and by the importance this program plays in their lives. Frequently I am asked about the financial condition of Medicare. Although fiscally sound today, it faces the daunting challenge of a large future deficit.

The Medicare Program: First created in 1965 as part of the Great Society, Medicare has become a valuable part of our nation's health care system. Medicare now provides health care benefits to more than 33 million Americans, either those 65 or older or the disabled.

Medicare is one of the largest federal programs, and it is projected to overtake Social Security as the largest domestic program by the year 2020. In 1992, Medicare will provide roughly \$130 billion in health care benefits. These expenditures equal 1.9% of the gross national product and 7.8% of all federal spending. Medicare finances 45% of the medical bills of the nation's older persons, pays for 23% of all physician services, and covers 27% of all hospital services. Even with Medicare, older persons still face high medical expenses.

Medicare has two parts. Part A covers inpatient hospital care as well as some nursing home and home health care. This part is basically a "pay-as-you-go" program in which payroll taxes paid by current workers and their employers pay for the benefits of those currently on Medicare. The payroll tax is now 1.45% on earnings up to \$125,000 a year. Since Medicare payroll tax rates were significantly lower in the past, current beneficiaries typically get back in Part A benefits much more than they paid in. Part B, which is voluntary, pays claims for physician services. It is financed by general government revenues and a monthly premium paid by beneficiaries (\$29.90 in 1991). This premium accounts for only about 25% of Part B costs.

Financial Outlook: Long-range deficits have been projected for Part A since the early 1970s. In the early 1980s the Congress took action to protect Medicare's solvency by increasing tax revenues and reforming how hospitals are reimbursed. These reforms, along with an expanding economy, improved Medicare's financial outlook in the near term.

Experts believe, however, that by the year 2005 Medicare Part A will begin running a deficit. The deficit could occur several years sooner if the economy grows at a slower rate than anticipated. Either way, the Medicare deficit will be staggering, growing to \$100 billion by 2008. The Medicare deficit eventually could approach 50% of program costs. In other words, keeping Medicare solvent would require doubling payroll taxes and premiums or cutting expenditures by half. Such solutions would be much more extensive than any being seriously contemplated today.

Causes: A number of factors will strain Medicare's financing system. First, health care costs have been rising much faster than overall inflation despite efforts by the federal government, insurance companies, and health care providers to hold down expenditures. From 1983 to 1990, Medicare hospital payments rose by an estimated 57%, while inflation increased by only 30%. Second, the number of persons receiving benefits is rising sharply. In 1965, Medicare served 19 million persons. Today, it provides benefits to over 33 million Americans, and the number of beneficiaries is increasing by more than 700,000 a year. The number of beneficiaries will increase even faster once the baby-boom generation reaches retirement age. Third, the number of workers compared to retirees will decline in the coming years. The ratio of workers to those persons 65 or older is expected to decline from 4 to 1 today to 2.5 to 1 in 2025. Such a decline will sharply curtail the ability of a payroll tax to pay for Medicare benefits. Fourth, despite the financial bind that Medicare faces, many Americans are pushing for expanded benefits. Medicare does not cover many needs of older persons, like Alzheimer's disease, prescription drug costs, dental care, eyeglasses, or hearing aids.

What Next? I do not believe that the Congress and the President will allow the Medi-

care system to collapse. The Medicare system has significantly increased American's access to hospitals and doctors, and, despite its problems, it is a popular and valuable program. The chief problem, of course, is that costs have risen much faster and higher than anyone foresaw when the program was established in 1965.

Members of Congress are concerned but not alarmed about the Medicare trust fund. Yet changes will eventually be needed, and it is beginning to look like Americans will either have to put up more money for the Medicare program or expect reductions in coverage. Nobody wants to see the program become insolvent, but that is possible unless changes are made.

The proposed remedies are diverse and generally hold little political appeal. One approach would be to try to further constrain how much Medicare pays hospitals and doctors. Yet many health care providers have been adversely affected by recent cuts, and it will be difficult to take additional steps which restrict Medicare reimbursements. Proposals to expand revenue for Medicare—such as increasing the Medicare payroll tax, using general taxes to finance Part A, or earmarking taxes on items such as alcohol or tobacco for Medicare—face stiff opposition. Other proposals would affect who receives benefits, but some could cause older persons pain. Suggestions include delaying eligibility for Medicare to the age of 67 or requiring affluent older Americans to pay more of their health care costs.

Conclusion: Medicare looms as a big item on the future agenda of the Congress. A comprehensive solution to its projected deficit will not be easy. Medicare will not actually run a deficit for a number of years, and it will be difficult to generate the political will necessary to enact reforms several years in advance. In addition, the sheer size of the future deficit will require revisions to all aspects of the Medicare program, spreading sacrifices around and addressing short-term and long-term issues. The anticipated deficits, however, are too big to be ignored, and the Congress and the President should start now to lay the groundwork for far-reaching change later—educating the public as to the nature of the problem and building consensus for reform.

**DR. ALLAN R. SANDAGE TO
RECEIVE ASTRONOMY PRIZE**

HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, on September 25, 1991, the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences will present Dr. Allan Rex Sandage of the Carnegie Institution with the prestigious 1991 Crafoord Prize honoring his contributions to the study of astronomy.

Allan Sandage was born in Iowa City in 1926. He graduated from the University of Illinois in 1948 and earned his Ph.D. from the California Institute of Technology in 1953. He served as a research assistant to Edwin Hubble, and in 1952 he joined the Carnegie Institution, working at the Mount Wilson and Mount Palomar observatories. His most important early contribution concerned the development of methods to age-date stars which led to the determination that certain

globular clusters, and hence the universe itself, were at least 3 billion years old.

Dr. Sandage participated in the first optical identification of quasars. He coauthored a now classic paper showing that our Galaxy was formed by the collapse of a pregalactic cloud. But Sandage is probably best known for his efforts to determine the universe's rate of expansion along with the rate at which this expansion is decelerating.

The Crafoord Prize was endowed by Holgerd Crafoord, inventor of the artificial kidney. It is awarded annually in fields that are not recognized by the Nobel Prize—mathematics, astronomy, geosciences and biosciences, on a rotating basis.

It is my great pleasure to congratulate my constituent Dr. Sandage on receiving this well deserved award and to thank him for his years of devoted work that have enlightened us all and led to an increased understanding of our universe.

**A TRIBUTE TO RED ACRE
HEARING DOG CENTER**

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of a very special center that allows deaf people to hear with the aid of animals that might otherwise be destroyed. For the past 10 years, Red Acre Farm Hearing Dog Center in Stow, MA, has matched deaf and hard-of-hearing people with dogs, in order to provide comfort and security for those who are unable to hear.

Red Acre Farm was founded in 1903 by Miss Harriet G. Bird as a home for old horses. Miss Bird hoped the farm would initiate and encourage projects that would prevent suffering for both humans and animals. In 1981, the American Humane Association selected Red Acre Farm to develop a regional hearing-dog center. Through the efforts of the center's Executive Director Carolyn Bird and the staff, the center now serves people throughout the United States.

To my knowledge Red Acre Farms is the only center in the country whose full-time staff includes specialists with in-depth training in deafness as well as professional dog trainers.

Red Acre Farm is very proud of its unique process of matching animals and people. The process is good for both the prospective clients and animals, most of which come from local shelters. The applicant's income does not play a factor in determining eligibility, as the farm has no service charges. Red Acre Farm only accepts donations and sponsorships from the community.

I have greatly enjoyed my contact with the center throughout the years. Their dedication to rights of the deaf and hard of hearing and the animals they train is strong, well directed, and genuine. Red Acre Farm is an asset to the entire deaf and hard-of-hearing population of the United States.

THE 15TH ANNIVERSARY OF
MILLER BREWING IN FULTON, NY

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, during the recent August district work period, I had the opportunity and the privilege to participate in the 15th anniversary celebration of Miller Brewing Co. operation in Fulton, NY. Over the years, Miller has made many outstanding contributions to Fulton and the surrounding community.

In order to highlight Miller's achievements and to call them to my colleagues' attention, I would like to insert into the RECORD, the statement that Leonard Goldstein, the president and CEO of Miller Brewing Co., made on this occasion.

FULTON'S 15TH ANNIVERSARY
(Statement by Leonard Goldstein)

It's a pleasure to be with you today as we celebrate a significant milestone in the history of Miller Brewing Company and the community of Fulton.

When Miller Brewing Company became part of the Philip Morris family in 1970, we were the nation's seventh largest brewer, and the level of competition in the industry was less intensive than it is now.

Philip Morris infused fresh capital and superlative marketing expertise into Miller, and the result was that Miller revolutionized the brewing industry with a dynamic new marketing strategy and the introduction of Lite beer, which created the low-calorie category.

In spite of the predictions of many naysayers, who assured us a low-calorie beer would never succeed in the marketplace, Lite is now the second largest selling beer in the United States.

By the end of 1981, Miller had moved up to second place in the industry. Since 1972, shipments of Miller Beer have increased by over 800 percent.

The Fulton Brewery played a significant role in our growth during those exciting years of the 70s. Though we had acquired other breweries during our rapid expansion, this was our first new brewery built from the ground up, and we brew almost every one of our brands here.

What we found in Fulton were a lot of hardy people, who are eager to work, and who will come in under even the most adverse conditions. Billy Apple, who was plant manager back then, tells me that in all its years of operation, the Fulton brewery has only been closed once for weather, and that was during the famous blizzard of 1978. And even then, he says, over two hundred people made it to work, coming in snowmobiles, 4-wheel drive trucks and every imaginable form of transportation—and they were mad as heck that we closed it down even for one day!

So we've got a great group of people here, and this brewery means a lot to Miller Brewing Company.

I think I can safely say it also means a lot to the local community and the state of New York.

Last year, Miller Brewing Company contributed \$420 million to the economy of New York state through expenditures for salaries, wages and benefits, utilities, taxes and purchases of goods and services. That was up 15.7 percent from the previous year.

Because of the ripple effect which takes place when we purchase goods and services from other New York businesses, Miller is actually responsible for many millions of additional dollars being pumped into the state's economy, and there is a massive spin-off effect as other companies locate in this area as the result of our being here.

Since initial construction, Miller has made more than \$75 million in state-of-the-art improvements in the Fulton plant.

During the past three years alone, we have put an investment of \$23 million into this plant to install the unique ceramic filter required to produce cold-filtered draft beer, such as Miller Genuine Draft. That means a major commitment to this community and this area.

Miller Brewing Company is a good corporate citizen, and our employees are good citizens of their communities. This is clear when we consider the thousands of volunteer hours they devote each year to community services.

The state of New York and the communities surrounding our plants offer much to Miller Brewing Company in the way of support. We're pleased that we can return a portion of that to the community in the form of charitable gifts and event sponsorships.

With a budget of about \$400,000, Miller Brewing Company sponsors a variety of special events in the area surrounding Fulton Brewery. Just a couple of these many events include the Fulton Riverfest, which is going on today and tomorrow. This event really showcases the city of Fulton. In conjunction with Riverfest, we are opening the doors of this brewery tomorrow to the community and will be hosting brewery tours. We expect thousands of visitors, and I would like to thank the Fulton Chamber of Commerce for their generous assistance in distributing tickets to the public.

For 15 years we have sponsored the Löwenbräu Golf Classic. Proceeds have benefited the United Negro College Fund, and more recently, the local INROADS program, which is an educational internship program for minority youth.

In addition, with the help of Philip Morris, Miller support more than 30 local cultural, educational and philanthropic organizations in the central New York area.

And, Miller Brewing Company contributed nearly \$150,000 to support local and state charitable organizations.

As another indication of our desire to be a good corporate citizen, we are making increased efforts to reduce our use of landfills.

As part of this effort the Fulton Brewery and its employees implemented an office paper recycling program in the spring of 1990. Approximately 90 percent of Fulton's waste products are recycled into useable by-products, and they lead all our breweries in production involving returnable bottles.

We sell 18,000 tons a year of FARM-O-N fertilizer to local farmers. This is a brewery by-product that was previously buried in the Oswego County landfill.

I am proud of the fact that since 1988 the Fulton Brewery has reduced its solid waste sent to Oswego County's disposal facilities by 67 percent. This was realized through FARM-O-N sales and increased recycling of glass, aluminum, corrugated cardboard and plastic. Our plan calls for being completely out of landfills in five years.

Another aspect of good corporate citizenship is encouraging responsible use of our products. Miller Brewing Company has developed a nationwide advertising campaign promoting the theme "Think When You

Drink." This theme is emphasized during all Miller-sponsored events and programs.

Our alcohol education program, AIM (Alcohol Information from Miller), is based on the premise that people of legal age who choose to drink can drink responsibly. Responsible drinking can be taught and reinforced by campaigns like Miller's "Think When You Drink" and many other programs in which we are engaged.

I have talked about the impact of Miller on the economy of this region. On the national level the brewing industry's impact is even greater, pumping more than \$55 billion into the nation's economy. Brewers pay more than \$5 billion each year in state and federal taxes, and employ thousands of Americans.

These are good jobs. We at Miller hope, and I am sure that you in this community also hope, that we can keep providing them indefinitely into the future.

And I am enough of an optimist to believe that we can do so, but optimism must never give way to complacency.

Since Philip Morris took this sleepy industry and awakened it to the true meaning of competition, with innovative products, skillful market segmentation and state-of-the-art advertising and promotions, the whole situation has changed tremendously. For a number of reasons, the industry today is basically flat, and the only growth that is possible for one brewer is at the expense of another brewer's market share.

So Miller's first battle is to beat the competition in marketing our products. That's one we feel confident we can handle, by brewing a family of fine quality beers that the consumers want, and we don't need to ask you for any special help in accomplishing that task.

But we have a second battle we also need to win, and on this one we may need some help from you, as community and state leaders, and as concerned citizens.

This battle involves preserving the right and ability to market our products. It involves preserving an environment where our products are acceptable.

In recent years our industry has come under increasing attack and has been subjected to an increasing array of restrictions on advertising, promoting and selling our products. A vocal group of critics is out to attack our industry no matter what we say or do. And they are doing all in their power to increase their influence in government.

We are fighting back with facts, but we need your support and understanding. We are pointing out that beer is the beverage of moderation, that it is enjoyed by more than 80 million Americans, and most of these people enjoy it responsibly.

For those who don't enjoy our products responsibly, we support strict enforcement of the law and increased efforts to educate people in responsible behavior.

Another challenge faced by our industry is that excise taxes have been raised to the point where they are now more than the combined costs of the labor and ingredients used to brew the beer.

What all this means is that since direct prohibition didn't work during the 1920s, our opponents are trying to impose a kind of indirect prohibition, by excessive regulation and raising taxes so high that the simple pleasures of life may become too expensive for the average citizen.

It's very clear that the impact of the most recent federal excise tax increase on our industry, and thus on the security of jobs in our industry, has been unfavorable. The price hikes resulting from the tax increase

have contributed to a 3 percent overall decline in beer sales for the first half of this year, and some analysts say this could conceivably end up as a 4 percent decline.

I hardly need to point out that taxing a legal industry into a state of decline is not the way to stimulate the economy, create jobs, ensure existing jobs, or for that matter, to raise revenue.

We must defeat further increases in excise taxes, and we've got to beat back the constant attempts to tax all advertising or eliminate its deductibility.

I hope our nation's leaders are beginning to learn that in taxes and regulations, as in many other things, there is a point of diminishing returns.

The future of our nation's economy, of this region of the country, of the beer industry, of Miller, and of the Fulton Brewery—all hinge on our success in forging a stronger consensus on these issues.

We each have our part to play in persuading our fellow Americans and our highest elected officials of these basic truths. That's the best assurance of a strong, expanding economy. That's the best assurance that this region will remain attractive to industry. That's the best assurance of solid, well-paying jobs here in Fulton.

I am cautiously optimistic that this message is beginning to be understood, but we have to work together, all of us, business, government, and labor, to ensure the continued viability and success of this industry.

For fifteen years we have done some wonderful things together here in Fulton, and this brewery has been a major contributor to our company's growth.

As we begin the sixteenth year of our partnership, I'm confident that by working together we will find the next fifteen years even more rewarding.

MODIFYING MEDICARE'S WAGE AREA INDEX

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced legislation with First District Congressman John Olver opposing the Health Care Financing Administration's new regulations that will cut Medicare payments to Springfield-area hospitals by millions of dollars.

The cuts HCFA proposed would devastate hospitals in my district. These cuts come at a time when hospital margins are declining and hospitals are being asked to shoulder more and more of the burden for caring for the poor and uninsured.

The Medicare program reimburses hospitals on the basis of a prospective payment system. When a hospital serves a Medicare patient, the hospital is reimbursed a standardized amount. This standardized amount is then adjusted by the wage index factor. Wage index factors depend upon the wages in an area.

HCFA issued new regulations that will reduce the wage index factor for specific areas, in particular, the Springfield area. Because of this new regulation, Springfield Municipal Hospital and Mercy Hospital in Springfield, Ludlow Hospital, and Wing Memorial Hospital in Palmer will each lose tremendous amounts of reve-

nue in Medicare reimbursements. This is obviously because of a legislation drafting error, since these hospitals will be hurt by no fault of their own.

Congressmen Olver and I recently met with Dr. Gail Wilensky, the Bush appointee responsible for the HCFA, and were advised to file this legislation that would correct a technicality in the regulation. The Neal-Olver bill would allow the Springfield area hospitals to remain considered in an urban wage area with an index which is more than, equal to, but not less than the wage index in a rural area. I have enclosed for the record a technical description of the legislation.

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF LEGISLATION MODIFYING MEDICARE'S HOSPITAL AREA WAGE INDEX

(Introduced by Congressmen Richard Neal and John Olver)

PRESENT LAW

The Medicare program reimburses hospitals on the basis of a prospective payment system. Hospitals receive a standardized payment amount per case, which is subject to several adjustments.

One such adjustment is an adjustment for area wages. For purposes of the wage adjustment, hospitals are classified into regions, and the standardized amounts are adjusted by the wage index applicable in the area in which the hospital is located.

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989 established the Medicare Geographic Classification Review Board. Hospitals may apply to the Board to be reclassified to a different wage area for purposes of receiving (1) the wage index applicable in that area; (2) the standardized amount applicable in that area; or both. The Secretary of Health and Human Services has limited authority to reclassify wage areas as well.

The statute contains several "hold harmless" rules designed to protect hospitals from significant reductions in their wage index as a result of decisions of the Board or the Secretary. One such rule provides that decisions can never result in a reduction in the wage index to a value below the wage index applicable to rural areas in the State. Under present law, it is unclear whether this hold-harmless protection applies if the wage index in an urban area was below the rural wage index applicable in the State prior to any decision of the Board or the Secretary.

EXPLANATION OF PROPOSAL

The bill provides that, notwithstanding the budget neutrality requirements of present law, in the case of an urban area with a wage index below the rural wage index applicable in the State, any decision of the Board will not affect the wage index applicable to the hospitals not affected by the decision. For purposes of this provision, no inference is intended as to present law.

In addition, the bill provides that no urban wage index in a State can be below the rural wage index applicable in the State. The sponsors intend that, for purposes of applying this provision, the Secretary would raise the wage index applicable for an urban area and not lower the wage index applicable for a rural area.

EFFECTIVE DATE

The first provision of the bill is effective as if included in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989 (discharges occurring after April 1, 1990). The second provision is effective for discharges occurring after October 1, 1992.

TRIBUTE TO CARDINAL HAYES HIGH SCHOOL

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay very special tribute to an institution that for the past 50 years has helped prepare over 22,000 young men for the challenges of the future. I am referring to Cardinal Hayes High School in my congressional district of the South Bronx, a school that is about to embark on a 1-year celebration to commemorate 50 years of outstanding educational service in our community.

Located at 650 Grand Concourse, Cardinal Hayes first opened its doors on September 8, 1941. Founded on the premise that a quality, religious-based education should be made accessible to young men in the Bronx and other nearby areas, the school has managed to successfully educate thousands of low and middle income class students from diverse ethnic backgrounds.

Cardinal Spellman, the founder of this fine institution, would be very proud. Cardinal Hayes' accomplishments are numerous. These triumphs range from the average 85 percent of Cardinal Hayes' students who have continued to pursue an education at the college level, to the many outstanding performances of the varied sports teams and school organizations throughout the years.

However, Cardinal Hayes' most significant accomplishment relates to the school's 22,000 alumni. This impressive number will soon be augmented by the current student body of nearly 1,100 who continue to exemplify the values and traditions contemplated by the school's founder.

For the past 50 years, Cardinal Hayes has been able to educate and instill Christian values to a great number of students, who in turn have gone into the world and taken their place as successful and productive members of society. Thanks to the many brothers, sisters, support staff and students of Cardinal Hayes, the future of our community looks bright. The spirit and desire of everyone in the Cardinal Hayes community gives credence to the school motto, "For God and Country."

The community of the South Bronx salutes Cardinal Hayes on this their 50th anniversary, and thanks them for their constant support in the difficult task of educating our youth. We hope that Cardinal Hayes continues to achieve success in their arduous but rewarding educational endeavor.

A TRIBUTE TO HARRY DELLAS

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to recognize Mr. Harry Dellas, an outstanding citizen in the community of south Florida. Mr. Dellas, who is fluent in six languages, coaches soccer, and teaches Ital-

ian and Spanish at Southwest High School in Miami.

I commend to you the following article on Mr. Harry Dellas from the Miami Herald written by Todd Hartman:

Harry Dellas, then and now.

Then: A boy who spoke only Greek. He used to wet his pants in grade school because he couldn't say bathroom. He endeared himself to teachers by bouncing a soccer ball on his head in class.

Now: Fluent in six languages, a former translator at the United Nations and the New York Stock Exchange, the new soccer coach at Southwest High School.

The job is a dream come true for Dellas, combining his skills and passions. In addition to coaching soccer, Dellas will teach Italian and Spanish at the school.

A 33-year-old native of New Jersey, Dellas says soccer is his first love, language his second. Both have come remarkably easy to a man who wants most of all to pass his passions on to students and athletes.

"I'm a positive guy," says Dellas, who calls parents to congratulate them when students do well. Of the Southwest soccer team, which finished 12-4-4 last season, Dellas said, "We have a great team, with a lot of potential. I expect at least a district championship."

An intriguing pronouncement, but no less so than the rest of Dellas' colorful life. Born in New Jersey to Greek parents, "three days after my mom stepped off the boat," he spoke only Greek during elementary school. But he had English licked in time for junior high.

He mastered Spanish and French in college, then spent a year in Europe. He learned Italian working in a pizzeria.

"I learned from the owner and his wife, with a dictionary in my back pocket," said Dellas, who also happened to fall in love with an Italian woman.

After getting a job as a public information assistant at the United Nations in 1983, Dellas studied Portuguese. He keeps up on his skills by attending Greek Mass on Sundays, reading magazines from around the world and chatting with an international core of friends.

Dellas left the United Nations in 1985 to take a job at the New York Stock Exchange, where he translated for visitors. He once translated for Ivan Boesky "before he went to jail."

In '88, Dellas quit his NYSE job. He hopped into the car with his dog and drove to South Florida. He worked in a pizza place in Fort Lauderdale, then at a computer school in Miami Beach before landing a teaching job at Charles R. Drew Middle School in Liberty City.

When he was growing up, he taught neighborhood kids to play. He also helped coach his junior high team. Dellas was once offered a pro contract by the Minnesota Kicks, but an injury erased that plan.

Now Dellas is eager to pass his experience to others. He speaks of nothing but the positive. He preaches Plato: sound mind, sound body, complete person. He's up, up, up.

I am pleased Harry Dellas is a part of my old alma mater, Southwest High School, and that he is working at making our young people future leaders of tomorrow. I wish him much success in all of his future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO CAROLYN FOWLE

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Carolyn Fowle who is retiring from the California Department of Education. This evening, her friends and colleagues will gather at the Sutter Club in Sacramento to recognize Carolyn's many contributions in the field of education.

After graduating magna cum laude from the College of the Pacific with a Bachelors of Arts in education and psychology, Carolyn began a 34-year career of dedicated service to California public education. In 1957, Carolyn began her career at Lodi Unified School District where she worked as Director of Pupil Personnel Services, School Psychologist, and Director of Guidance and Special Education. During her tenure at Lodi, she demonstrated tremendous ambition by concurrently earning M.A. and Ed.D. degrees in Educational and Counseling Psychology, going into private practice as a Licensed Psychologist, and becoming an Adjunct Professor of Counseling Psychology in the School of Education at her alma mater.

In 1974, Carolyn joined the California Department of Education as a consultant and then became Administrator in Education Evaluation and Research. At the Department of Education her expertise in Federal categorical programs and Compensatory Education Programs proved to be a great asset to the agency. Among her accomplishments were the development and supervision of eight regional Evaluation Improvement Centers which provide assistance to local educational agencies in evaluating categorical programs. She also developed a *Program Evaluators Guide* which was marketed internationally. Carolyn finishes Program Evaluation and Research Division. Her pleasant and dynamic personality served her well in this capacity, as she has an impeccable reputation for exemplary work.

Retirement will certainly not slow her down. Carolyn and her husband Henry Ybarra share a wide variety of interests and are actively involved with the local Rotary Club.

I ask that my colleagues join me in paying tribute to Dr. Carolyn Fowle on the occasion of her retirement from the State of California.

THE RIGHT TO DIE

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, September 11, 1991, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THE RIGHT TO DIE

Advancements in medical technology have greatly increased the ability of medical professionals to prolong lives. Highly trained people use sophisticated technology to aggressively treat disease. Now a sharp debate about the use of technology to prolong a life

with no serious hope for improvement is making its way onto State ballots and into the courts, State legislatures and the Congress.

The centuries-old question of under what circumstances allowing a life to end is acceptable remains controversial. What is new in the debate is the development of machines that can preserve existence beyond any hope of healing. This is a difficult issue, filled with emotion and conflicting views.

Many States have adopted laws which spell out an individual's right to leave, in advance, written instructions concerning life-prolonging medical treatment. These instructions, generally known as advance medical directives, are of two types: (1) Treatment Directive: Popularly known as a living will, this directive specifies the types of treatment an individual wishes to receive under certain circumstances. (2) Appointment Directive: Commonly called a durable power of attorney, this document allows an individual to designate another person to make legal and medical decisions for him should he become incapacitated.

STATE LAW

Forty-one states have laws which recognize living wills. All states provide for the designation of durable power of attorney, and 32 States have passed laws specifically allowing the durable power of attorney for medical care.

In 1990, the Indiana General Assembly passed the Living Wills and Life-Prolonging Procedures Act, which allows anyone over age 18 and of sound mind to execute an advance directive. The law provides two model treatment directives: one to request the cessation of medical treatment, another to request its continuation. A living will may, however, include more specific directions than those provided in the model directive. The law does not require a doctor to follow the instructions in the living will, but the living will serves as strong evidence of the patient's wishes.

FEDERAL LAW

Despite the attention devoted to this issue, only five to ten percent of adults have made advance directives. In response, the President and the Congress recently enacted a law which requires health care providers who participate in the Medicare or Medicaid programs to ask all patients whether they have executed an advance directive, and to inform them of their rights under state law to accept or refuse medical treatment and to formulate an advance directive. The law, which takes effect on December 1, 1991, recognizes that the government's role is not to make decisions about the use of life-prolonging treatment, but is instead to encourage people to make better decisions by informing them of their options.

Implementation of the new federal law may be difficult because state law concerning advanced directives is often either ambiguous or nonexistent. In addition, some critics have raised concerns that patients, overwhelmed by all the decisions they have to make upon admission to a health care facility, will not clearly understand the information they are given about advance directives.

SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court has also encouraged people to act. The question before the Court in June 1990 was whether the parents of Nancy Cruzan, a 32-year-old woman who suffered permanent and severe brain damage in a car accident, should be allowed to follow their daughter's wishes by stopping the arti-

ficially administered food and water which kept her alive. In a 5 to 4 decision, the Court ruled that there is a constitutional right to discontinue life-sustaining medical treatment. However, the Court also ruled that states could require "clear and convincing evidence" of a patient's wishes before treatment could be stopped.

The *Cruzan* case gives a strong constitutional underpinning for advanced directives. Even so, the decision raises several concerns about current law. First, the law in most States—including Indiana—stipulates that living wills are only applicable when the patient is terminally ill—that is, when there is no possibility of recovery and death will occur soon. Nancy Cruzan could have continued to live in a permanently unconscious state for years. Nonetheless, the Court held that her wishes to refuse life-saving treatment could still be honored. Second, Indiana and many other states specifically prohibit patients from requesting the removal of nutrition and hydration under any circumstances. The *Cruzan* ruling seemingly voids these provisions. Third, some experts say that a living will drafted in one State might not be honored by another State. By establishing a constitutional "right to die," the Court has implied that living wills should be portable from State to State. However, doctors may still be hesitant to act upon a living will which is not precisely written according to State law. Fourth, the new federal law only requires health care providers to inform patients of their rights under State law—not about the broader constitutional right to discontinue treatment established by the Court.

OUTLOOK:

While the impact of the *Cruzan* case is far-reaching, the Court did not address several related questions. My guess is that legislatures and courts, primarily at the state level, are going to be wrestling with a large number of right-to-die questions which arise at the intersection of medicine, law, and ethics, among them: Who should make decisions on behalf of an incompetent patient? On what grounds should decisions be made to forego life-sustaining treatment? Must the staff of an objecting medical institution follow a patient's expressed desire to forego treatment?

Most of us would agree that a patient's wishes should generally be respected, at least where there is clear and convincing evidence of a thoughtful choice by the patient. What is happening now is that having control over one's medical treatment at the end of life is becoming increasingly important to many patients. Most health care specialists say that the care of the dying has improved, and that they try now more than ever to honor a patient's wishes to forego aggressive treatment. The *Cruzan* decision puts a premium on foresight, and the new federal law encourages it. Both emphasize the importance of registering a statement of intent to guide one's family and doctors in making decisions on the use of medical care.

FAREWELL TO A DISTINGUISHED SON OF GUAM PEDRO DIAZ PEREZ

HON. BEN GARRIDO BLAZ

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. BLAZ. Mr. Speaker, this week the Territory of Guam and the people of Guam will pay

final tribute—with honors and prayers; with accolades and tears; and, with sadness—to one of her favorite sons whose enduring efforts in the name of his people have assured him a prominent place in the annals of our territory and our country.

Pedro Diaz Perez's 80 years of life—1911-91—has spanned virtually the entire history of Guam under the United States flag. He has been either an active participant in or a key witness to every memorable event in our long struggle for recognition, acceptance and equal treatment as a distinct people within the American family.

Of his many remarkable attributes, perhaps the most pronounced was that he did not seek distinction; instead, distinction sought him. In his abundant life, in every position he held, in every endeavor he undertook, he was successful. Among his many professional and personal friends, he was known with unanimity, not as a character but as a man of character.

Tun Pete, as our people affectionately and respectfully called him, took particular joy in his immediate family and was well-versed and extremely proud of his extensive and wide-reaching progeny. He and his loving wife, Antonia, raised eight children, and lived to see 35 grandchildren and 14 great grandchildren. In a manner of speaking, he embraced all within his reach and sought to make us all of one extended Guamanian family.

Having lived through some of Guam's most difficult periods; having helped her pass through them; having struggled with the innumerable barriers placed before our people; and, having labored through Spanish, American, and Japanese influences, Tun Pete understood more than most the danger of losing our identity as a people. Like the legendary shepherd of biblical times, he sought in his own special way to keep us together. He altered us constantly to the dangers of forgetting our heritage, our culture, our very selves. We are one as a people because Tun Pete was one of us.

In the military where we both served, we take particular pride in those who have died in the service of our country. Significantly and characteristically, Tun Pete died while still on active duty in behalf of Guam and the United States. Appropriately at the time of his death he was in the United States as a member of the Commission on Self-Determination. To the end of his life, he was actively pursuing fundamental rights, civil rights and human rights for us.

As we prepare to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the beginning of World War II and the enemy occupation of Guam, we should be aware of Tun Pete's heroics as one of the members of the Insular Guard who defended Guam on that fateful December morning in 1941. He was a hero in the traditional sense with the force of arms; but, in a different sense he was a bigger hero to us through the force of his ideas which envisioned a future Guam which rested securely on her unique past and history. He was not a revolutionary who advocated abrupt change through chaos and conflict; rather, he was a reasonable and reasoned statesman who wanted to guide Guam into the 21st century with her eyes open and her steps firm.

To the 21-gun salute from the military and the 21 salutations from the distinguished members of the Guam Legislature, I, as a legislative colleague, a member of the U.S. Congress, a fellow veteran and, above all, a family friend, am proud to add a 22d laurel to a man so ordinary, yet, by any yardstick, so extraordinary.

Anchors aweigh and bon voyage, dear shipmate. Sigi gi biaje mu sa ninanga hao as Yuus gi langit.

THE RETIREMENT OF COL.
ORLANDO C. SEVERO, JR., USAF

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, last Saturday, September 7, 1991, was the evening in which friends, family, military and community leaders alike, gathered to pay tribute to Col. Orlando C. Severo on the occasion of his retirement from an outstanding military career with the U.S. Air Force. Unfortunately, I was unable to attend this event. However, I would like to submit for the RECORD, the remarks I intended to give at Colonel Severo's retirement dinner as they truly reflect my feelings for a man who has long been a good friend to me and the communities of the 19th Congressional District.

It is with great pleasure that I stand before you this evening to pay tribute to one of our community's outstanding leaders, Orlando Severo. As Commander of the Western Space and Missile Center, Colonel Severo has proven to be a valuable asset to both the local community and our national security network.

Those of you who hail from the Air Force family understand the importance of a strong leader, someone who can take charge and oversee the administration of every day concerns and problems as well as the specialized projects that come under the stewardship of the Western Space and Missile Center. Many of the guests present this evening represent local business and civic interests. You also understand the value of good leaders who are willing to listen and work together for the benefit of the entire community. Orlando Severo has continually been that type of a leader.

In my position as a Member of the House of Representatives, I am often called upon to act as a liaison between the people of the surrounding cities and towns and Vandenberg Air Force Base. Over the years that Colonel Severo has had jurisdiction over the Western Space and Missile Center, my staff and I have come to enjoy an excellent working relationship. Whether it be a local environmental or land use matter, or an issue of national concern, Colonel Severo has always been very prompt in responding to my inquiries and concerns. I have had numerous opportunities to visit Vandenberg Air Force Base. Thanks to Colonel Severo, my visits have been both pleasant, and highly informative.

While I am sorry to see Colonel Severo leave, I understand that we each have individual goals and interests to pursue. Colonel Severo, we will certainly miss you and the many talents that you successfully applied in behalf of our community and the United

States Air Force. May God bless you and your family as you endeavor to accomplish your goals and meet the new challenges that lie on the horizon ahead of you.

I ask my colleagues to wish Evie and Joan the very best in the future.

BECAUSE THEY CARE, "CARING
CAN'T WAIT"

HON. GUY VANDER JAGT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, because "caring can't wait," thousands and thousands of homes have a poster card red and black eye looking out the front window. An eye on the community, the all seeing eye which knows the who, what, where, when, and why of the local community.

Community Child Watch—so simple a concept, and so tragically necessary because our children today are threatened. So the eye becomes not only the presence of citizens concerned and protective of the safety of our young, but also a beacon to those young who may feel, or be, at risk.

My home State of Michigan has dedicated the week of September 22 through September 28 as Michigan Community Child Watch Week. During this period special attention is being drawn to the community based effort to provide protection and safe haven in our neighborhoods for our children who are so vulnerable.

Community Child Watch was born in 1979 following the abduction and murder of an 11-year-old child. The program provides a formal structure for organized efforts within the community to provide safety and communication within our neighborhoods. The participants in the program receive training in the principles which underlie their participation: watch, observe, record, and report. The participants are subjected to a criminal history check through the Law Enforcement Information Network [LEIN]. Once the 1 hour educational training session and LEIN check are completed, an individual will display the unique Community Child Watch eye—and make a real contribution to the safety of our children and to a reduction of crime in our neighborhoods.

The Michigan Community Child Watch Program—"because caring can't wait"—is an ideal opportunity for senior citizens to continue an often active history of community involvement at a time when physical limitations may restrict more demanding activities. It is ideal for the family where a parent has chosen to dedicate days to family care giving. It is ideal for every home and every adult who simply wishes to use home time constructively.

In cities across our Nation our citizens are rallying to take back their neighborhoods—from decay, from crime, from those who would turn homes into prisons out of fear and frustration.

The people of America's neighborhoods are fighting back—through crime patrols, through community clean up, through innovative recreational and neighborhood involvement programs for our youth—and through programs

such as Community Crime Watch. It is a pleasure to be able to recognize the special focus that is being placed on this fine program during the week of September 22 in Michigan and in communities in our Ninth District. I hope that this kind of community spirit and interest will continue and that it will grow so that once again our children will be free to walk their neighborhood streets, to play ball in the local park until dark, to walk to and from school with only the fear of not having last night's homework finished to worry their trip.

BATTLE CREEK ADVENTIST HOSPITAL

HON. HOWARD WOLPE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. WOLPE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Battle Creek Adventist Hospital located in Battle Creek, MI, on the occasion of its 125th anniversary.

The Battle Creek Adventist Hospital has a long and rich history, beginning in 1866 when a group of Seventh-Day Adventists founded the Western Health Reform Institute, later to become known as the Battle Creek Sanitarium. The institute emphasized a nutritious diet and outdoor exercise as essential components of wellness in wholeness, and in due course became a world renown health spa. The Seventh-Day Adventist goal has been to meet the health care needs of the whole person—reflecting the Adventist dedication to wellness by healthful living through the teaching and administering of a preventative, holistic lifecare system focusing on the individual and the family.

Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, a well known surgeon, inventor, and author, became proprietor of the sanitarium in 1903, where he remained medical director for 67 years while his brother, W.K. Kellogg, served as the sanitarium's business manager. During this period, the American Dietetic Association was founded, emerging out of the search for more wholesome and nutritious foods. The sanitarium, where wheat flakes were developed as a non-meat breakfast option for patients, also can be credited with the origin of the cereal industry. W.K. Kellogg later left the sanitarium to establish the world-class cereal company that still bears his name. In 1970, the sanitarium became the Battle Creek Adventist Hospital. Today, it is the largest combined mental health and addiction treatment facility in west Michigan.

Under the current leadership of President and CEO Teddic J. Mohr, the Battle Creek Adventist Hospital has over 60 professionals—including psychiatrists, psychologists, and occupational, recreational, music and art therapists—who work together as a team to provide quality and comprehensive health care. The Battle Creek Adventist Hospital is known for its strong mental health programs for children and adolescents, and for its full range of inpatient and outpatient addiction treatment services. Specialized programs include dual diagnosis for those with concurrent psychiatric and substance abuse disorders; an addiction treatment program created for women; partial hos-

pitalization for seniors; and special programs for eating disorders and for the treatment of cocaine addiction.

Mr. Speaker, the Battle Creek Adventist Hospital has helped countless individuals and families grow and gain in self-confidence and in the development of coping skills needed to lead productive lives. We are all in debt to the dedicated hospital administration, staff, and volunteers. I am certain my colleagues will want to join me in wishing the Battle Creek Adventist Hospital a very happy 125th anniversary.

WILLIAM K. GOSNER: AVIATION PIONEER

HON. WILLIAM J. HUGHES

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, during the week of August 19–25, the United States celebrated National Aviation Week. This is an annual celebration which coincides with the birthday of one of our country's most recognized aviation pioneers, Orville Wright. This year I felt it was an appropriate time to recognize the contributions of another one of America's great aviation inventors, the late William K. Gosner of Pleasantville, NJ.

As a youngster growing up in southern New Jersey, Mr. Gosner was blessed with a fascination of flight and the creative genius of an Edison. He combined those skills to develop and patent a jet propulsion airplane which marked a significant breakthrough in American aviation history.

On June 6, 1929, Mr. Gosner filed an application with the U.S. Patent Office for his invention to provide a propelling mechanism to increase the efficiency and speed of aircraft. His patent was granted on June 10, 1930—an event which ultimately helped to revolutionize the aircraft building industry.

After securing his patent rights, Mr. Gosner embarked on a lengthy process to try to attract commercial interest in his invention. Unfortunately, the race was on to build the first airplane to fly across the Atlantic Ocean, and the manufacturers who had expressed an interest in the Gosner plane were too busy to take on this project.

Mr. Gosner finally built his own plane in 1931. The 40-foot prototype was suspended from a crane on Atlantic City's famous Steel Pier, and, powered by an electric motor, flew continuously for 2 years where it was viewed by hundreds of thousands of people. By that time Mr. Gosner had improved the design of his invention, and perfected a turbine engine of his own, so that his plane hardly resembled his original patent.

Despite these efforts, Mr. Gosner was unable to attract the financial backing he needed to build and market his plane. In the meantime, he had not applied for foreign patent rights, and inventors in Italy, Germany, and England who were aware of his patent were experimenting with similar engine designs around the same time.

They succeeded in the commercial market where Mr. Gosner had failed. To this day, in-

vention of the jet propulsion engine is generally credited to Italian and German engineers, while Mr. Gosner's pioneering efforts have been virtually ignored by those who chronicle aviation history. I believe the time is long overdue for Mr. Gosner to receive the credit and recognition he deserves.

It is interesting to note that today, the most advanced aviation engineering and design work in the world is taking place at the FAA Technical Center in Pomona, NJ—just a few miles from the site where Mr. Gosner first developed his plans for a jet propulsion engine.

At a time when thousands of people crisscross the world by air each week and space shuttles are an everyday event, it's easy to take the development of the airplane for granted. As we celebrate National Aviation Week this year, I think it is only fitting to pay tribute to all the great inventors who have made it possible for humans to conquer the skies.

In particular, I am pleased to recognize the efforts of an unheralded American inventor, Mr. William K. Gosner of Pleasantville, NJ, whose patent of a jet propulsion engine in 1930 helped make it all possible.

A TRIBUTE TO THE CENTRO
ASTURIANO OF MIAMI ON ITS
28TH ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDING

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is a great pleasure for me to be able to congratulate one of our community's most treasured ethnic institutions, the Centro Asturiano of Miami, on the occasion of the XVIII anniversary of its founding.

Since its creation in 1973, the Centro Asturiano of Miami has proudly preserved and furthered the rich heritage and tradition of the Spanish culture in our community for all to cherish and enjoy. To recognize this significant occasion, the Centro Asturiano of Miami has scheduled a series of events to celebrate not only the anniversary of the center but to honor the Virgin of Covadonga, the Patron of Asturias.

As part of the celebration, the Centro Asturiano of Miami has invited, for the first time in this country, the world renowned Cuarteto Asturiana to take part in the local festivities. This most gifted musical group, formed in 1981 as part of the tencennial anniversary of the Centro Asturiano of Madrid, have performed to international audiences in Switzerland, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile and Mexico, as well as in their native Spain.

I am glad to have the opportunity to congratulate Mr. Francisco Garcia, president of this establishment, as well as Mr. Emilio Gonzalez and Ms. Hilda Garcia, vice president and secretary respectively, as well as all the members of the Centro Asturiano of Miami on the XVIII anniversary of this most prestigious cultural institution.

IN MEMORY OF FRANK O'GORMAN

HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I learned with great sadness of the death last month of Frank O'Gorman. Frank served as my administrative assistant from the time I came to Congress in 1963 to 1975, when he transferred to the Department of Interior in the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration.

Frank O'Gorman was a great friend, a terrific person, and a dedicated and talented public servant. He was a gregarious, caring, highly intelligent man who had many friends in northeastern Pennsylvania and Washington, DC.

I have many great memories of Frank and his tireless efforts on behalf of the people of my congressional district. He was a trusted and valued aide during my early years in Congress. I had a great respect for his professional abilities and countless warm remembrances of our friendship.

Prior to serving as my chief of staff, Frank was a professor of English Literature at Marywood College in Scranton and a grammar school and high school teacher in New York City. He also served with distinction during World War II in the U.S. Army Air Corps, earning six battle stars.

My thoughts and prayers go out to Frank's wonderful wife, Betty, and their children (Jean, Kathleen, Christine, Francis, Barbara, Susan, and Anne).

INVEST IN OUR CHILDREN

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, now is the time for the Federal Government to make a long-term investment in our children. As our competitive edge in the global economic arena is challenged by other nations, investing in our children is pennywise; not doing so is pound-foolish. Study after study has illustrated that fully funding the Head Start Program, creating flexible work situations to enable parents to spend more time with their families, and providing our children with preventative health care will enable them to get a jump on life before life gets a jump on them.

Contrary to what some argue, these are not grandiose social programs which will prevent America from being competitive in an increasingly crowded international marketplace. Rather, these are sound and pragmatic investments which will ensure our prominent role and our domestic productivity and international competitiveness well into the 21st century. We have an obligation to make a simple investment in our children so that they will be adequately equipped to meet the challenges they will face.

I commend to our colleagues' attention an article by Joanna Wragg, associate editor of the Miami Herald, which outlines a few simple

steps which can be taken to accomplish what needs to be done.

[From the Miami Herald, Sept. 9, 1991]

WHAT PRICE TO SAVE OUR CHILDREN?

(By Joanna Wragg)

You want to "save America's children," do you? But you don't know what the country can do to get out of the quagmire of drop-outs, delinquency, disease, and dysfunction?

OK. Here's the first step. It isn't complicated. It's expensive—\$54 billion per year—but it's no mystery. First, we must:

Fund Headstart—completely. Cost: \$4 billion in Federal funds.

Fund health care for all children. Cost: about \$50 billion per year.

Then we have to let working families be families. We have to provide time for parents to be with their children.

FUND VITAL HEADSTART

The Headstart price is a big number. Four billion is 73 percent of Toys-R-Us's annual sales. But it would be a bargain.

It is much cheaper and more effective to start children in school properly than to play catch-up later. Everyone knows that. Nor is it any secret that millions of U.S. 5-year-olds are hopelessly behind when they show up for kindergarten.

Headstart brings them to school ready. Study after study has proved that this straightforward early-childhood education program reduces dropout rates, improves self-esteem, and prevents many of the teenage pathologies that splash across our front pages daily.

But Headstart now is a privilege, not a right. Two-thirds of the children who qualify on the basis of low income can't get in. That's because the Government never has fully funded this prize legacy from the Great Society.

Health care, focused on prevention and health education, has a bigger price tag. Fifty billion is the amount that the Treasury Department borrows every month to finance the Federal deficit.

Fifty billion is my own estimate. It's a projection from the \$72 billion now spent on Medicaid, the Government health-insurance program for 27 million people on welfare or at welfare levels.

Another 37 million people in America, about half of them children, now are uninsured. To cover those children, and to raise the fees to match those of Medicare, would cost about \$50 billion. Actually, it might cost less because most of those children are not seriously ill. They need monitoring and health education more than they need surgery or dialysis.

INVEST IN HEALTH CARE

In Florida some 37 percent of 2-year-olds do not have their "required" immunizations. Almost none are immunized for hepatitis, which produces liver disease. Dade lets children get whooping cough and then hospitalizes them at public expense. Both the pain and the expense are easily avoidable.

These two short-term items, health care and Headstart, totaling \$54 billion annually, can be enacted any time the President and Congress decide to get serious about children.

Long-range, children need something else. They need parenting—more time and attention from Mom and Dad. The bill to require employers to provide family-leave time, which President Bush vetoed, would be a step in that direction.

But children need attention when they're well, too. School-age children don't need an

idle adult at home all day waiting for them, but they do need a parent during some of their waking, active hours. The best Government remedy for parent-deprivation is:

Trim the standard work week from 40 hours to 35, with a goal of 30 hours.

American families today have no family time. It now takes 80 hours of adult work time to support a family that just 20 years ago was supported by 40 work hours. Little wonder that marriages are falling apart—and so are children.

ADJUST THE WORK WEEK

Sixty work hours per family should be plenty, with each family deciding how to apportion that time between the two parents. Thirty hours should qualify a worker as "full-time" for purposes of benefits, pensions, and promotions.

There is no specific price tag on this change. Much of it should come in the private sector, but Federal, state, and local government should lead the way as employers. They should begin to offer options—for a shorter work day, a four-day week, or unpaid leave time during summers, for example.

There is no one schedule that fits every family and business. But every business can accept family needs—children's needs—as a legitimate factor in negotiating hours and schedules.

None of this is complicated. Headstart, health care, and more time with working parents—these are easily understood basics. The problem is the price. Or, rather, it is that we refuse to count the price that we're paying now for neglecting our children.

TRIBUTE TO THE GAJAA HEEN DANCERS

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to recognize the Gajaa Heen Dancers. Since 1975, the dancers have been performing ethnic songs and dances in the State of Alaska as well as throughout the rest of the Nation. They have received numerous awards for their enthusiasm, creativity, and dedication.

The dancers, originally known as the Old Sitka Dancers, are named after a river at the Old Sitka site where the Lingits, a Native Alaskan clan, were victorious in a battle with the Russians. The group's presentations are given with the purpose of expressing varying aspects of the Lingit culture so that people will understand and appreciate the rich Lingit heritage.

The ethnicity of the dancers is as complex as the Lingit heritage itself. They are predominantly Lingit, however, the group also includes an interesting mixture of Haida, Aleut, Chinese, Irish, Russian, Cherokee, and English, just to name a few.

The dancers are a well traveled and experienced group. Their adventures include performances in the World Eskimo Indian Olympics and the Festival of Native Arts. They have traveled from Alaska to Hawaii, Los Angeles, Stanford University, and even Washington, DC.

Their work has been recognized by various organizations as well as prominent leaders

such as the Governor of Alaska. The group's accomplishments are due in part to Charlie Joseph, a Lingit Tlein—big man—who began to teach the children various dances because they represent various clans. Although he died several years ago, the dancers still attribute their successes to him. I feel it is time that we recognize Mr. Joseph and the Gajaa Heen Dancers for their efforts to educate the world through art.

A TRIBUTE TO JANET PAULE REYNOLDS, A DEDICATED AND TRULY OUTSTANDING WOMAN

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding community service of Janet Paule Reynolds, director of alternative programs from San Bernardino City Unified School District. Janet will receive the San Andreas Council's annual Friends of Children Award in September for her outstanding dedication to the furtherance of children's issues.

Janet received her B.A. from Long Beach State College in 1965 and her M.A. from the University of Redlands in 1972. She began her career as a fourth grade teacher in 1964. After 4 years she became program manager of personnel services. Following 4 years of serving as coordinator of child welfare attendance, Janet served as director of staff development from 1984 to 1988. Presently she is the director of alternative programs.

Janet is not only a professional woman but also an avid participant in community activities. She serves as chairperson of both the San Bernardino County Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Commission and the San Bernardino Community Against Drugs. In addition Janet is an active board member on the Family Service Agency Campfire Board YWCA Nominating Committee.

In 1985 Janet received a prestigious award from the mayor commending her for her professional and community involvement. More recently she received recognition from the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors and she received the Town and Gown, "Women of Achievement Award from the University of Redlands. Janet also was honored by the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors with a certificate of appreciation for her work. Her other awards include being named Business Associate of the Year in 1985 by the Business and Professional Women's Association, and receiving a certificate of appreciation from Optimist International in 1989.

Not only has she been a success in the professional world and in the community, Janet has achieved many respectable personal accomplishments. She has embarked on several mountain climbing expeditions including Mount Kilimanjaro in Africa and the Himalayan Mountains of Nepal. In addition to climbing mountains, she has also flown 200 miles above the Arctic Circle.

After hearing all of this you can clearly see what a unique and honorable woman Janet

Paule Reynolds truly is. As an extremely dedicated director of alternative programs in the San Bernardino School District she is a model for all children to respect. I want to personally congratulate Janet for her success and thank her for her dedication.

THE OPENING OF THE STAMFORD BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB BUILDING

HON. CHRISTOPHER SHAYS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to recognize the successful completion of the Stamford, CT, Boys and Girls Club building.

The club has been in existence since 1925 serving the youth of Stamford. Over the years the club has been located in a variety of rented, converted, or temporary buildings, and has faithfully fulfilled its mission for thousands of boys and girls.

Now, for the first time since its inception, the club has a building that was constructed for and dedicated to the cause of providing a safe, nurturing environment for Stamford's youth.

Located adjacent to a 10-acre municipal park and within walking distance of hundreds of units of public housing, this facility will provide invaluable assistance and support for Stamford's young citizens and their families. Mindful of the future, it is worth noting the building was completed entirely with private donations.

In recognition of the need for facilities for the youth of our Nation, it is my pleasure to bring to my colleagues' attention the Stamford Boys and Girls Club. With its new building this organization can continue to offer constructive educational and recreational programs secure in the knowledge that the youth of Stamford have their own permanent home.

LIBERTY CITY DEPARTMENT STORE RISES LIKE A PHOENIX FROM THE ASHES

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize today three Liberty City businessmen who were recently featured in the Miami Herald as opening the first black-owned department store in the Miami area. Utilizing their experience as store managers at an Ames Department store near Liberty City which closed last year, Charles Howze, John Kilby and Joan Donaldson opened the Z Mart Discount Department Store. The article, "3 ex-managers pool resources, open store near Liberty City", tells their story:

Last year's closing of the Ames Department Store south of Liberty City left 100 employees without jobs and a neighborhood bereft of a large discount store.

For three black former store managers, the loss presented an opportunity to make history as the owners of Dade County's only black-owned department store.

Partners Charles Howze, John Kilby and Joan Donaldson lived without vacations and paychecks for nearly a year. Family members helped to support them. To raise money for loan collateral, the partners put up their homes.

Saturday at 9 a.m., they open Z Mart Discount Department Store, 1100 NW 54th St., with a back-to-school sale, and hope their struggle pays off. The store means about 70 jobs to the community and an investment of \$1.7 million.

"There were points we thought it might not open at the time we thought it would happen. I don't think there was ever a time we thought it wouldn't happen ever," said Howze, the president.

Howze, Kilby and Donaldson all served as managers at the site during the years. Donaldson was the manager who closed the store when bankrupt Ames shut down its Florida operations.

Z Mart was financed through loans from the city, Miami Capital Development and private lenders including Barnett Bank. The process took the partners from the Miami City Commission to a New York bankruptcy court.

"To me, it can't miss," said Miami Mayor Xavier Suarez. "I think they're going to have magnificent success. I plan to do my shopping there for preschool."

The store's interior is alive with color, from the bold red, yellow and green stripes along the walls to the African designs and neon on the clothes racks.

By design, many of the dolls, greeting cards and framed posters showcase black faces, including a print of The Last Supper with a dark-skinned Jesus and disciples. The store also offers stationery, automotive supplies, housewares, shoes, hosiery, tools and a host of other items.

Separate vendors will run a T-shirt shop, snack bar, jewelry booth and electronics booth starting Saturday. Howze said a pharmacy will open soon.

"Inner cities are the only areas left for economic development in this country," Howze said.

One supplier is Prentice Rasheed, whose African fashion and jewelry store has been struggling on Northwest Seventh Avenue. Miranda Albury, a senior business developer for the city, said a store like Z Mart and a merchant like Rasheed are a perfect match.

"When one person moves up the ladder, you can sort of reach back and pull somebody else up," Albury said. "It's not just three black entrepreneurs who are into themselves. It's three black entrepreneurs who are concerned with not only being role models, but reaching back to help other black entrepreneurs to grow."

Most of the jobs at Z Mart have been filled, and Cheryl Eaton was one of the lucky ones. She left a job at the Ames store last year because of rumors it would close. Last month, she was laid off from a data processing job. Now, the single mother of two has been hired as a Z Mart service desk representative.

Eaton lives close enough to walk to work. She said it's a relief to be able to bring home a paycheck to son Swain, 6, and daughter Sakinah, 5.

"The best thing about here, this business is owned by black people. I think I'm going to enjoy working here. I think it's going to be all right," Eaton said.

I am pleased to pay tribute to these entrepreneurs by reprinting this article from the Miami Herald. Their story is typical of the many entrepreneurs who made sacrifices to make their dreams a reality, and help make America what it is today.

UNITED STATES MAY BE LOSING JOBS, BUT PUERTO RICO IS NOT THE ENEMY

HON. JAIME B. FUSTER

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. FUSTER. Mr. Speaker, time and again I have pointed out to my colleagues that the federally sanctioned tax exemption benefits granted to Puerto Rico under section 936 of the Internal Revenue Code have greatly benefited the island's economic growth and have not—as critics claim—caused a mass exodus of jobs from the United States mainland to Puerto Rico. Indeed, internal regulation of the Puerto Rico Government discourage so-called "runaway plants" to relocate from the mainland to Puerto Rico in an attempt to qualify for section 936 benefits.

Thus, Mr. Speaker, during the recess I found it interesting to read an instructive article in a reputable U.S. mainland business newspaper, The Journal of Commerce, which was appropriately headlined, "Puerto Rico Is Not the Enemy." The article was written by Mr. Everett H. Trop.

Because there is much food for thought in this article, Mr. Speaker, I commend it to my colleagues today, particularly those who would misguidedly attempt to legislate against section 936 and Puerto Rico simply because jobs are being lost in their districts. The article, which appeared in the August 15, 1991 edition of The Journal of Commerce, appears below:

[From the Journal of Commerce, Aug. 15, 1991]

PUERTO RICO IS NOT THE ENEMY

(By Everett H. Trop)

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO—Puerto Rico has become a favorite, but undeserving target of U.S. congressmen and labor interests looking for someone to blame for the decline in manufacturing jobs in the United States. At the center of the concern is section 936 of the U.S. tax code, which exempts U.S. companies from paying federal income taxes on their earnings from operations in Puerto Rico. That program, say critics, has succeeded in luring important manufacturing concerns and badly needed jobs away from the mainland United States.

The latest congressional attempt to hamstring the section 936 program—a bill introduced in June by Rep. Fortney Start, D-Calif.—belongs on the ash heap of misguided legislation. The bill would bar companies from applying for section 936 benefits unless they could prove their presence in Puerto Rico would not cost the U.S. mainland jobs.

Placing this burden on companies, in effect, discouraging companies from relocating in Puerto Rico, would be more than just a blow to the Puerto Rican economy, which depends on section 936 for thousands of jobs. It also would stunt the growth of a Caribbean development program administered by Puerto Rico with section 936 funds. Subsidiaries of U.S. companies on the island are eligible for section 936 tax benefits as long as they bank their profits there. Puerto Rico can use these funds to provide low-interest loans to its Caribbean neighbors for manufacturing and development projects.

Rep. Stark's bill came as no surprise. The United States is experiencing a recession; unemployment is high. Lawmakers' con-

stituents are hurting. Puerto Rico, a commonwealth with no power in Congress, makes a convenient scapegoat.

General ignorance makes it even easier to pick on the island. Most Americans (even many congressmen) if they know where Puerto Rico is at all, don't know that labor costs there are almost the same as in most states. Nor are they aware that Puerto Ricans are U.S. citizens.

Some other facts: the island has chronic unemployment of about 30%, with an official rate of about 16%—the other 14% represents people who are so discouraged they've given up even looking. Per capita income is one-half that of Mississippi and one-third the national average.

Puerto Rico must import most of its goods from the mainland at maximum shipping rates. The Jones Act, the 71-year-old maritime act reserving shipping between U.S. ports to American-owned vessels, ensures that everything costs more in Puerto Rico, including the raw materials used by factories on the island. Virtually all raw materials are imported, and virtually all manufactured goods are exported, and in U.S.-flag vessels costing top dollar.

Hourly wages on the island are a little lower than on the mainland, but mandatory fringe benefits are much higher, so labor costs are very close to mainland costs. As bad as red tape is in the states, it is worse in Puerto Rico.

The only significant inducement for manufacturers to locate in Puerto Rico is the combination of Section 936 federal tax benefits and the island's own tax incentives.

That has become even more true since the Caribbean Basin Initiative has weakened the advantage of Puerto Rico's presence within the U.S. marketplace by eliminating tariffs on many Caribbean products. These goods are produced in countries with wages of \$2.50 and \$3 a day, compared with wages of \$7 to \$15 an hour and up in Puerto Rico and the states.

U.S. manufacturing jobs have been in a long decline, but that is not Puerto Rico's fault. There are less than 200,000 employed in manufacturing in Puerto Rico, which isn't even a small dent in the stateside employment picture. Most jobs have been relocated to foreign countries where wages are very low.

Puerto Rico poses no threat to the industries suffering most in the United States. There are no auto manufacturers in Puerto Rico. No one makes TV sets or VCRs or camcorders in Puerto Rico. No aircraft or washing machines or refrigerators or air conditioners are produced on a large scale there. The island does not produce steel or other metals. It has no petroleum, and its attempts to build a petrochemical industry died with \$3-a-barrel imported oil 18 years ago.

The vast majority of manufacturing jobs lost on the mainland have been lost to foreign countries. Every job that moves from a state to Puerto Rico is actually a job saved for the United States, of which Puerto Rico is a part.

U.S. labor has consistently opposed allowing Puerto Rico to have lower minimum wages than the states. In the old days, the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union was among the most powerful voices. Now much of the textile and shoe industries are in distant lands with extremely low wages.

If the Oil, Chemical Workers and Atomic Workers International Union has its way, thousands of U.S. jobs may fall by the way-

side. The OCA-WIU is angered by the closing of American Home Products pharmaceutical plant in Elkhart, Indiana this year—a plant with the same product line as a two-year old Puerto Rico facility. The announcement last summer of the proposed closing led to another bill similar to the Stark proposal introduced by then-Rep. John P. Hiller, R-Ind.

If Congress wants to prevent the loss of manufacturing jobs in the United States, it had better look to other remedies. Every dollar spent in basic research and development by the federal government has yielded between \$1,000 and \$10,000 in benefits to the U.S. economy. Incentives should be provided for the renewal of the rust belt. Restoring the 7% tax credit for investment in a new plant and equipment would be a good place to start.

Discouraging companies from moving to Puerto Rico hurts American citizens who need the jobs and it will succeed only in driving those jobs overseas.

JUDGE ABNER MIKVA ON
PRESIDENTIAL DEBATES

HON. TIMOTHY J. PENNY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. PENNY. Mr. Speaker, in February, I introduced legislation, H.R. 791, that will institutionalize debates in Presidential campaigns, and will help to rekindle dwindling voter participation and interest in our elections.

The Democracy in Presidential Debates Act has three essential parts. First, it requires all candidates who receive primary matching funds, should they win the nomination of their party, to participate in at least two Presidential general election debates. Second, the legislation requires the sponsor of that debate to be a nonpartisan entity, thereby guaranteeing that the format of the debates will be in the voters' interests, not the candidates' interests. Third, the legislation sets objective criteria for the inclusion of significant national independent and minor party candidates. Historically, such candidates have been fertile sources of new ideas and new programs, and provide opportunities for the American public to enter into a diverse and open dialog on the critical issues of the day. These candidates often represent views held by large segments of the disenfranchised of our population, and their inclusion will surely stimulate discussion of substantive issues.

On June 14, the District of Columbia Circuit, in a split decision, ruled that Dr. Lenora Fulani lacked standing to challenge the tax-exempt status of the Commission on Presidential Debates. While Dr. Fulani, a 1988 Presidential candidate lost that decision, Judge Abner Mikva's dissent is a rousing defense of democratic principles. I am attaching an edited version of Judge Mikva's decision for all our colleagues, Mr. Speaker, to review.

In the spirit of democracy and the need to expand the franchise and empower voters, I urge Members to consider the Democracy in Presidential Debates Act—which is vitally needed to empower a very cynical electorate.

[U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit]
FULANI VERSUS COMMISSION ON PRESIDENTIAL
DEBATES

(Mikva: Chief Judge, dissenting opinion:)

I.

Under Federal Election Commission ("FEC") regulations, only media organizations and non-partisan, tax-exempt organizations may stage debates between candidates for federal office. See 11 C.F.R. §110.13 (1991). With this in mind, the Democratic and Republican National Committees orchestrated establishment of the Commission on Presidential Debates (the "Commission"), a private, non-profit corporation dedicated to sponsoring and publicizing debates between contenders for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States.

Dr. Lenora Fulani, a candidate for President in the 1988 election, sought inclusion in debates sponsored by the Commission. Her campaign committee informed the commission that Fulani was constitutionally eligible to serve as President, that she "fully expect[ed] to be listed on the general election ballots of all 50 states" (as in fact she was), and that she had qualified for federal primary matching funds. Letter from Gary Sinawski to Frank J. Fahrenkopf, Jr. and Paul G. Kirk, Jr. (Aug. 5, 1988). After exchanges of correspondence, the Commission denied Fulani's request, citing its policy of inviting only candidates "with a realistic chance of being elected" to the Presidency or Vice-Presidency, whatever their party affiliation. Letter from Janet H. Brown to Gary Sinawski (Sept. 19, 1988).

Dr. Fulani, her campaign organization, and a supporter (collectively, "Fulani") then filed suit against the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS"), seeking relief including an order requiring the defendants to revoke the Commission's tax exemption under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. §501(c)(3) (1988). They alleged that the federal defendants' failure to revoke the Commission's tax exemption constituted unconstitutional discrimination against Fulani based on her race and political affiliation. []

II.

Fulani's allegations were set out most clearly in an affidavit sworn prior to the 1988 election by Fred Newman, Fulani's campaign manager. Newman averred that Fulani's candidacy "presents the Black community (as well as other disenfranchised population sectors) an historic opportunity to exert power in national politics by becoming a swing vote that can determine the outcome of the election." Moreover, he asserted that the presidential debates "confer legitimacy, credibility, [and] recognition" on candidates and their ideas. Thus:

"By excluding Dr. Fulani from debates reserved for the major party candidates, the Commission profoundly undermines her credibility with an electorate which has not been equipped to comprehend why she does not appear alongside the other two national presidential candidates on national television. Her absence from these forums casts doubt on her veracity."

For standing purposes, this court must accept each of these allegations as true. *Warth v. Seldin*, 422 U.S. 490, 501 (1975). So taken, Fulani's allegations will support a finding of Article III standing only if they demonstrate "personal injury fairly traceable to the defendant's allegedly unlawful conduct and likely to be redressed by the requested relief." *Allen v. Wright*, 468 U.S. 737, 751 (1984).

When read fairly and in light of guiding precedents, they meet this test.

A. Injury

Although the majority does not dispute the constitutional sufficiency of Fulani's alleged injury, it fails to fully comprehend the nature of this injury, and consequently errs in later aspects of its standing analysis. For this reason, I address the injury question in some detail.

Fulani does not assert that she could have won the 1988 election if she had participated in the presidential debates. Instead, she claims 1) that her credibility as a 'spoiler' and public advocate was undermined by the Commission's refusal to invite her, and 2) that allowing then-Vice President Bush and Governor Dukakis to debate alone boosted their campaigns in comparison to hers.

It follows from Fulani's allegations that whatever advantage major-party candidates have going into two-candidate presidential debates is exaggerated by the debates themselves, and that such debates disadvantage minor-party candidates. See *Johnson v. FCC*, 829 F.2d 157, 165 (D.C. Cir. 1987) (inclusion of Citizens Party presidential and vice-presidential candidates in televised debates "undoubtedly would have benefited their campaign") [] This disadvantage constitutes sufficient injury to support a finding of standing. See *League of Women Voters*, 882 F.2d at 626 ("[T]he loss of competitive advantage flowing from the League's exclusion of Fulani from the national debates constitutes sufficient 'injury' for standing purposes, because such loss palpably impaired Fulani's ability to compete on an equal footing with other significant presidential candidates.") cf. *Anderson v. Celebrezze*, 460 U.S. 780, 792 (1983) (cognizable harm of early candidate filing deadline is that "[v]olunteers are more difficult to recruit and retain, media publicity and campaign contributions are more difficult to secure, and voters are less interested in the campaign.") []

Dr. Fulani's core allegation is that she will be unlawfully burdened in seeking to make her political message known, while the Democratic and Republican candidates for President would be advantaged in advancing their rival political views. Whatever the merits of Fulani's claim, it suggests restriction of "classically political speech," and so goes to the core of the First Amendment. []

B. Traceability

The majority holds that the link between the federal defendants' refusal to revoke the Commission's tax-exempt status and Fulani's political disadvantage is too speculative to make her injury "fairly traceable" to the defendants' failure to act. []

The presence of intervening actors in a chain of events that leads from the alleged legal violation to the alleged harm will not necessarily defeat standing. [] Rather, causation has been found lacking only where "multiple, tenuous links" connect the challenged conduct and the asserted injury. []

The paradigmatic case is *Allen v. Wright*, where the Supreme Court found a chain of causation between the federal tax-exempt status of racially discriminatory private schools and integration of public schools to be "attenuated at best." 468 U.S. at 757.

Establishing a causal nexus between the Commission's tax exemption and Fulani's injury requires no similar guesswork. The Commission's tax exemption enabled it to sponsor presidential debates, see 11 C.F.R. §110.13, and the Commission had pledged to do so. If those debates went forward as head-to-head affairs, Fulani alleged, the media

would focus public attention on the Bush and Dukakis candidacies, thereby setting back her campaign. Only two links in the causal chain between federal tax policy and Fulani's injury are even arguably uncertain: Fulani's claims that 1) barring judicial intervention, the media would cover Bush-Dukakis debates without publicizing Fulani's campaign in an equivalent way, and 2) voters would respond by discounting Fulani's campaign. But media coverage has focused public attention on similar debates at least since 1960, see Commission on National Elections, *Electing the President: A Program for Reform 41-43* (April 1986), and this court has already acknowledged that television debates allow candidates who appear in them "to gain publicity and credibility with the citizenry," thereby benefitting their campaigns, see *Johnson v. FCC*, 829 F.2d at 164, 165.

C. Redressability

The final question with regard to constitutional standing requirements is whether or not there is a "substantial likelihood" that Fulani's injury would be redressed by a favorable decision on the merits. See *Duke Power*, 438 U.S. at 75 n.20. The majority holds that there is not, arguing that the Commission "might decline to sponsor presidential debates altogether" if faced with alternatives of opening its debates to more candidates or losing its tax exemption. See Maj. Op. at 9-10, 12-13.

The majority's first concern cannot afford a basis for denying standing. Failing to take legally binding federal regulations as a given when evaluating redressability flies in the face of the Supreme Court's instruction that a party seeking to invoke federal jurisdiction need not negate all "speculative and hypothetical possibilities" that might frustrate the effectiveness of judicial relief. *Duke Power Co.*, 438 U.S. at 78. []

Taken to its logical end, moreover, the majority's approach would preclude any suit to force compliance with a statute or administrative regulation. Because Congress or an administrative agency might alter any federal mandate, it is always speculative that legislative or regulatory action will not preempt a judicial declaration or law. For example, a case might be mooted by legislative enactments prior to judgment, or Congress might overturn a particular court decision by statute. However, real or ethereal in a given instance, such possibilities have never precluded Article III jurisdiction in the past; they cannot do so now.

IV.

The problems of conducting national elections through the electronic media have become nigh impossible to solve. The "simple" difficulty of reaching voters, the more complicated difficulty of substantively informing them, and the need for huge sums to fund such communications all drive an engine of chaos in the national campaign regimen. Congress and the courts have struggled with this urgent matter, often with frustration. See, e.g. *Buckley v. Valeo*, 424 U.S. 1 (1976). But whatever its proper role in correcting imbalances and imperfections in the status quo, government certainly must not abandon its posture of nonpartisanship. The government of any democracy, let alone one shaped by the values of our Constitution's First Amendment, must avoid tilting the electoral playing field, lest the democracy itself become tarnished.

The majority's decision precludes judicial inquiry into allegations that the field has been tilted in favor of the major political

parties, and seems to rationalize its result by dismissing Dr. Fulani's candidacy as mere grandstanding. Yet the First Amendment requires government neutrality regardless of candidates' supposed motives. I therefore dissent from a decision that insulates from review federal complicity in keeping minor political parties off the national stage.

EAGLE SCOUT HONORED

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to bring to the attention of my colleagues an outstanding young individual from the Fifth Congressional District of Illinois who has completed a major goal in his Scouting career. On April 13, 1991, in Chicago, IL, Randy Sheehan was honored at an Eagle Scout Court of Honor.

It is important to note that less than 2 percent of all young men in America attain the rank of Eagle Scout. This high honor can only be earned by those Scouts demonstrating extraordinary leadership abilities. Randy has earned many badges and awards including the Arrow of Light, the highest award that can be earned by a Webelos Scout. In addition, he has demonstrated strong leadership abilities within his troop. For example, Randy has held various positions including troop historian, patrol leader, assistant senior patrol leader, and senior patrol leader. This young man has clearly earned his rank and deserves special recognition.

In light of the commendable leadership and courageous activities performed by this fine young man, I ask you, my fellow colleagues, to join me in honoring Randy Sheehan for attaining the highest honor in Scouting—the rank of Eagle. Let us wish him the very best in all of his endeavors.

FATHER MAURICE VAN ACKEREN: 40 YEARS OF EXCELLENCE IN JESUIT EDUCATION

HON. ALAN WHEAT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. WHEAT. Mr. Speaker, Today I am proud to bring to the attention of my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives the outstanding contributions made to Jesuit education in the greater Kansas City, MI area by Father Maurice Van Ackeren, a devoted educator and beloved priest.

On September 13, 1991, Father Van Ackeren's friends and coworkers will gather to celebrate his 80th birthday and his 40th anniversary at Rockhurst College, the premier Jesuit institution of higher learning in our region. At that time, faculty and alumni of the college's sister academy, Rockhurst High School will present "Father Van" with the first ever "Honorary Alumnus" award for his enduring contributions to their institution.

While his career at Rockhurst spans four decades, his ties to Jesuit education date

back even farther, to his days at Creighton Prep High School and Creighton University in Omaha. There he honed his considerable leadership skills, which he exhibited both in the classroom and on the athletic field—and would later bring into play on behalf of Rockhurst.

Foregoing opportunities to play professional baseball upon graduation from Creighton in 1932, Father Van opted instead to enter the Jesuit Seminary. Following his ordination, he completed postgraduate studies in education and embarked on his academic career, taking a job as principal of St. Louis University High School in 1946.

The "Father Van era" at Rockhurst began in 1951, when he came to Kansas City as the ninth President of Rockhurst College. Under his dynamic leadership, the horizons of the college have continued to expand, both in terms of student enrollment and physical facilities.

During his tenure as President, he was a guiding force in the founding of the Greenleaf Memorial Campus for Rockhurst High School and presided over the landmark transformation of the College from an all-male to a coeducational institution.

Since assuming the position of chancellor in 1977, Father Van has been widely recognized for his skills in promoting Rockhurst College and his enthusiastic involvement in a wide range of worthy causes.

Whether as an original founder of the Kansas City Junior Achievement Program or as president of the Kansas City Regional Council for Higher Education, Father Van has consistently dedicated his boundless energies to the betterment of those around him.

His achievements have won accolades from a diverse cross-section of our community—from the Hyman Brand Hebrew Academy and the Rotary Foundation, to the Chamber of Commerce and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. In 1968, the Catholic Church bestowed on him one of its highest honors when it invested him as a Knight of the Holy Sepulchre.

Today, in marking two milestones in the life of this remarkable man, we go beyond the honorary to celebrate the legendary achievements of Father Van.

Therefore, it is with great admiration and appreciation that I salute the tremendous contributions made by Father Van to the Rockhurst community and to the people of the greater Kansas City area.

On this special day, I am proud to join Father Van's friends and colleagues in honoring his 40 years of commitment to Rockhurst and pleased to wish him a very happy 80th birthday.

ARIZONA SHOWS THE WAY FOR HEALTH CARE REFORM

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, in the wake of the current national focus on the state of the American health care system, innovative pro-

grams operating in Arizona have recently received national attention. These programs are truly progressive and are proving to be successful. As Congress examines the proposed solutions for national health care reform, progress already made at the State level needs to be closely examined. I would like to submit for the record two articles from national publications that examine Arizona's solution to improving access to health care while holding down costs.

LATE STARTER IN MEDICAID, ARIZONA SHOWS THE WAY

(By Erik Eckholm)

TUCSON, AZ.—When Sandra Bejarano's 7-year-old son, Santiago, had headaches and a fever on a recent morning, she took him to their family doctor at an attractive midtown clinic. The doctor took a blood count, and though he suspected a routine viral infection he had them return the next day for another test, just to make sure.

For most Americans, an ordinary medical encounter. And that is what was so exceptional: Ms. Bejarano, who is 28 and unemployed, and her two sons are patients in Arizona's version of Medicaid, the Federal-state medical program for poor people.

SHARING A GIANT MANAGER

In much of the country, patients like Ms. Bejarano and her sons would be left to seek treatment in shoddy "Medicaid mills" or, at great public expense, in overcrowded emergency rooms. Disgusted with paltry reimbursement, many doctors even refuse to see Medicaid patients.

In Arizona, things are different. Known for year as a contrary holdout, the only state without Medicaid, Arizona belatedly started a program in 1982 that has become a model.

As in other states, Medicaid here covers only the very poor, excluding many people who still cannot afford health insurance. But for those who are included, the program, unlike others, is run like a giant health maintenance organization. Every patient joins a "managed care" plan, a group of doctors and hospitals that receives a fixed monthly sum for each patient. Every patient has a personal doctor.

The medical care is mainstream. Patients are happy, doctors are happy and costs per patient are about 5 percent lower than in other states where the quality of care is often worse.

"It may save a little money, but more important, they are getting something worthwhile for what they are spending," said Gail Wilensky, head of the Federal Health Care Financing Administration in Washington. Her agency, which pays just over half of Medicaid bills here and nationwide, hopes to see much wider use of managed care.

Managed care also has a central place in proposals being considered in Washington to greatly expand Medicaid, making health insurance available to more of the 34 million Americans who now lack it. So far, several other states have experimented with HMO's or similar managed-care plans for a portion of their Medicaid clients, and some, including New York, hope to adopt them on a large scale. But Arizona's is the only program entirely run on that basis.

Arizona has some advantages. Health maintenance organizations are well entrenched in the private sector, and doctors and patients are accustomed to them. And Arizona does not suffer the extremes of drug addiction, homelessness and AIDS that are battering health systems in some of the large cities.

But there are plenty of poor people—poorly paid or unemployed workers in the dominant cities of Phoenix and Tucson, farmworkers and many other residents scattered throughout the vast countryside, from the cactus lands of the South to the canyon country of the North. The biggest complaint about the Medicaid program is that too few people are included.

"It's great," said Ms. Bejarano, who entered the program when she was pregnant with Santiago. She selected her health group, run by doctors at the University of Arizona, over competing plans with clinics nearer her southside home because, she said, she liked it better.

A DOCTOR THEY CAN COUNT ON

"These are people who formerly had very fragmented care, in county hospitals or wherever else they could find it," said Dr. Barry D. Weiss, Ms. Bejarano's primary physician. "Now they have a doctor they can count on."

Ms. Bejarano says of Dr. Weiss, "He's my one and only." She sees him every six months for a routine checkup and brings her sons once a year and when they are sick. She pays a dollar a visit, nothing for children's checkups or for most prescriptions.

For a monthly fee prepaid by the state, the medical groups provide all care, including hospital and preventive services like immunizations. The fees average around \$100 a month for younger patients and more than \$250 for patients with high odds of serious illness.

The groups, in turn, pay their doctors fees that average about 60 percent to 80 percent of what they receive from their private patients. The terms are attractive enough that more than half the state's doctors participate, and the proportion is rising.

"We are delighted with the program, especially when we hear our colleagues in other states talk about Medicaid," said Dr. Thomas F. Griffin, who runs a family practice in Douglas, on the Mexican border in southeastern Arizona.

EXPENSIVE, BUT LESS SO

Because payments are preset, doctors have no incentive to offer excess services. At the same time, close monitoring by the state has deterred profiteering by scrimping on needed care.

Even after allowing for high administrative costs, net expenses per patient are about 5 percent lower than in conventional Medicaid programs, in which doctors are reimbursed for each service they perform, studies have found.

And from 1987 to 1989, the cost of medical services per patient in Arizona grew by only 9 percent, as against 17 percent in other states with similar profiles, according to a new study for the Federal Government by Laguna Research Associates, a California consulting business.

"Yes, health care is expensive, but at least I can say with a straight face that this is the most cost-effective system in the country today," said Dr. Leonard J. Kirschner, director of the Arizona program. Still, the state's contribution now soaks up 11 percent of the state budget, and counties are required to contribute too, provoking inevitable grumbling about rising costs.

MANY LACK CARE

Long-term care of needy elderly and disabled people, offered by this program only since 1989, will soon account for more than one-third of the Medicaid budget, as it does in other states. But here, too, Arizona is taking a different tack. "Case managers" re-

ceive fixed fees to provide both medical and long-term care, and efforts are made to support patients at home or in community centers rather than nursing homes.

Ms. Bejarano and her children are among the 377,000 Arizonans enrolled in the medical plan, 10 percent of the state population, including 1 in 3 pregnant women. Reflecting the state's ethnic diversity and its large Mexican-American population, more than half the patients are Hispanic, black or American Indian, with care of the latter shared with the Indian Health Service.

Advocates for the poor say that the program is good as far as it goes, but that too many needy people are excluded.

Slightly surpassing the national standard set by Congress, the program serves pregnant women and infants in families with incomes up to 40 percent above the poverty line. Apart from pregnant women, most families cannot qualify if they have annual incomes more than 32 percent of the Federal poverty level, which is \$11,140 for a family of three. The average cutoff around the country is 45 percent of the poverty line.

Because of the stringent eligibility rules and a depressed economy, the proportion of Arizonans without health insurance approaches 20 percent, Dr. Kirschner said, above the 14 percent national average. One result, despite the expanding of Medicaid coverage of pregnant women, has been a worsening statewide record of prenatal care in the 1980's.

The pioneering Arizona program was born of an intense antipathy to Medicaid, which was created by Congress in the 1960's. In an example of the defiant, go-it-alone streak that runs through politics here, Arizonans preferred to avoid the Federal strings that accompany Federal dollars, and boasted of being the only state to forgo Medicaid. Indignant care was left to the counties, which performed anywhere from decently to dismally.

In the early 1980's local funds ran out, and Arizona decided at last to seek Federal aid. But legislators were determined to create their own model, and being last held an advantage: they could learn from other state's miserable experiences.

With a special Federal waiver, Arizona began the program as a "demonstration project" in 1982. Even its name was a political statement, a homage to fiscal conservatism: the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS, pronounced "access").

THE PAYOFF OF GOOD CARE

Given only a few months to start up, and with management placed in the hands of a private company, the program was nearly stillborn. In 1984, amid a sandstorm of lawsuits, bankruptcies and fraud charges, state officials took over, and by all accounts it now runs smoothly.

Grateful enthusiasm like Ms. Bejarano's is not unusual: surveys carried out by the Flinn Foundation, a Phoenix philanthropy, have found high satisfaction among patients. Then too, many doctors realized that with their payments fixed, providing good basic care pays off over time.

"When we have a child, it really behooves us to do a good job, so the patient doesn't end up in the hospital," said Dr. Sant Singh Khalsa, a Tucson pediatrician in solo practice who sees many Medicaid patients.

Dr. Griffin, in the border town of Douglas, says he and his partners, as well as their patients, are already reaping benefits from the primary care that has become more widely available through the program.

CARING FOR AN ENTIRE TOWN

Their single clinic serves nearly all the 25,000 residents predominantly Mexican-American, of Douglas and surrounding ranchland. With the nearby copper smelter shut down jobs are scarce, and so is private medical insurance. But about 30 percent of patients are enrolled in Medicaid, Dr. Griffin said, easing the task of preventive care.

In the last five years, Dr. Griffin said, the local rate of premature births has been cut in half. "The population we serve is not as sick as it was six years ago," he said.

The best and worst faces of the Arizona health system are reflected in the experience of Gary Tawney, a 31-year-old Tucson man. His job with a furniture maker offered no health benefits, and for the last several years he coped with serious asthma by taking what over-the-counter drugs he could afford. Then this year he became seriously ill with pericarditis, an inflammation of tissue around the heart.

Unable to pay monstrous hospital bills, he was quickly enrolled in the Medicaid program, which has seen him through his illness with quality care—"Thank God," he says. Visiting the University clinic recently, a portable intravenous line feeding antibiotics into his arm, he wondered about the future. "I hope I'll feel well enough to go back to work," he said. But once he makes more than \$3,200 a year, he will rejoin the ranks of the uninsured.

[From U.S. News & World Report, Aug. 22, 1991]

REAL HEALTH-CARE FIXES

(By Joseph P. Shapiro)

When Lyndon Johnson signed the last major health-care-reform law in 1965, the received wisdom of the time was that all great change in the system would originate in Washington and that the states were bit players. That was the assumption underlying the creation of Medicare, the federal program for the elderly that helped pull them out of poverty, and Medicaid, a state-administered program for the poor that the law's sponsors thought would never amount to much. A generation later, health care is back at the top of the political agenda, but the 70-plus proposals already circulating that urge a strong role for Washington in helping the poor and the uninsured are unlikely to go anywhere soon. Powerful lobbies for doctors, hospitals, insurance companies, unions and business are all in disagreement.

Ironically, the real innovators are the states, which this week are trying to showcase some of their most ambitious programs at the National Governors' Association meeting in Seattle. The experimentation is driven in part by concern for those left out of the current system but largely by necessity, Medicaid, the little afterthought that Johnson did not even mention when he signed his law, has become the monster that devours state budgets, rising at the explosive clip of 25 percent this year. Governors hope their innovations can be the core of a radically revamped universal-health-care system. But any health-care reform is difficult when applied on a national scale. The reasons become clear in looking at some of the state innovations that have gained the most attention.

HAWAII: Health insurance for all. To ensure its profitability, the insurance industry has tried to cover the healthiest and weed out those who need the most-expensive care—especially those with "pre-existing" medical conditions, including deadly dis-

eases like AIDS and cancer and more manageable problems like diabetes and hypertension. Hawaii is the only state to try to keep the promise of insurance for all by requiring every employer to provide health insurance to workers. For 17 years, Hawaii has told employers to offer a minimum health-care package to anyone working at least 20 hours a week. As a result, fewer than 5 percent of Hawaii's 1.1 million residents go without insurance—a far smaller "gap group" than the nationwide total of 16 percent. A state-subsidized universal health plan, started in 1990, gave coverage to most of the rest, including the self-employed, seasonal agricultural workers and those working on commission.

All this had made a huge difference to people like Dennis. He tested HIV-positive in 1989 and since then has taken costly preventive treatments against the viral infections and pneumonia that come with AIDS. Unlike many others with HIV, Dennis never worried about losing his employer-supported insurance. The generous policy has picked up most of his bills, even paying all but \$7 of his \$130 monthly prescription for the drug AZT. When Dennis quit his job this year, he was still covered when he took a new one. In every other state, such a switch would have meant almost certain loss of coverage. "It gives me a little more of a hopeful feeling," he says.

Many are touting Hawaii as the future of health care. Dr. John Lewin, the state's health director, notes that Hawaii has the nation's greatest longevity rate and says its plan is an "American-style solution" that provides insurance through the workplace, instead of a "socialistic" national health system. But exporting the Hawaiian plan to the mainland will not be easy. Would a business relocate to a neighboring state without such an expensive requirement? Would the uninsured move across the border to a state with mandatory insurance? Hawaii, in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, never faced those problems.

The biggest barriers, however, are laws and money. A 1974 federal law, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act, bars states from regulating companies that have self-insured health plans—which cover 56 percent of American workers. Congress exempted Hawaii, which had already created its insurance program. But Massachusetts, unable to get the exemption in 1988, approved a similar but less ambitious program. Passed under Gov. Michael Dukakis, the expanded-coverage experiment is now blocked by Massachusetts's new governor, William Weld, who says the fiscally troubled state cannot afford its high start-up costs. Such universal access plans—including the Senate's leading Democratic proposal, by Majority Leader George Mitchell and Edward Kennedy, which requires an employer to offer health insurance or pay into a public program for the uninsured—carry high price tags that make them look politically unfeasible.

OREGON: Serving more, promising less. As an emergency room doctor in Oregon's timber country, John Kitzhaber often saw poor patients wait to the last minute to see a doctor when pregnant or even sick with a curable cancer. They could not afford private insurance but did not qualify for Medicaid. As president of the Oregon State Senate, Kitzhaber knew that the state's Medicaid costs were a "Pac-Man" eating up the state budget. So to stretch the state's limited resources, Kitzhaber proposed the nation's first rationing scheme.

On June 30, Oregon's legislature funded Kitzhaber's plan to give Medicaid coverage

to an additional 120,000 poor residents. Anyone under the poverty line—regardless of age, sex or family status—will get coverage for such basic benefits as visits to a physician and medication. To allow for the expansion, Medicaid for the first time will refuse to pay for some high-cost, low-benefit procedures. After a series of statewide town meetings, 709 procedures and treatments were ranked. The legislature funded the first 587. Medicaid recipients will no longer get disk surgery (No. 588)—or treatments for the common cold (No. 695), which can't be treated by doctors anyway.

"Oregon is only doing what everyone else is thinking but has been afraid to say publicly," says Sara Watson of the Washington Business Group on Health. In fact, Democratic Rep. Ron Wyden argues, there is already "implicit rationing" in the country. Medicaid, for example, helps women with infants and small children but not single men, poor couples or women with older children. Still, critics raise a moral objection. Why should the rich have unlimited access to care while only the poor face stated limits? Sara Rosenbaum of the Children's Defense Fund in Washington, D.C., complains that Oregon's cuts fall unfairly on the poorest women and children, since the elderly, blind and disabled, who account for 70 percent of Medicaid expenditures, are exempted from the rationing scheme.

Oregon's legislature increased Medicaid spending by \$33 million to pay for the program and other reforms, including tax benefits to businesses that guarantee health insurance to their workers. The state hopes to have its full plan in effect by next July. But it must first win approval from Congress and the Bush administration. Rep. Henry Waxman of California, a key lawmaker on health policy, is skeptical. He worries that Oregon's example will start an avalanche in which other states will also make massive cutbacks in health services for the poor.

ARIZONA: Managing the cost of care. When it came to providing health care to its citizens, Arizona was a backwater. It was the last state in the union to join the Medicaid program, jumping in only after skyrocketing medical costs forced it in 1982 to accept the federal funds. But because Arizona entered two decades after most states, it also was able to learn from the mistakes of others. If Medicaid were to be reinvented today, it would look a lot like Arizona's program.

The state's primary innovation is its network of managed care. The Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS, pronounced access), works like a health maintenance organization. The state negotiates fees with doctors in advance. Since the doctor's income is prepaid, he has an incentive not to refer clients for unneeded tests and procedures. Arizona's managed care imitates what is now the hottest concept in the private sector. Some 40 percent of workers in company health plans are currently in HMOs or some sort of managed care. An independent survey, notes AHCCCS Director Dr. Leonard Kirschner, found the program cut health-care costs by 7 percent. Other states are trying similar experiments but face resistance. It is easier to start off with managed care than to persuade doctors to abandon the traditional fee-for-service payment, which does not limit their moneymaking power.

Additionally, Arizona has ended the two-tier system of care for rich and poor. The state sends Medicaid clients to private doctors and hospitals, instead of to "Medicaid mills" and separate clinics for the poor.

When Laurie Valverde's husband died unexpectedly of a heart attack in January—and the family lost its private insurance—she was able to keep taking her children to their regular health clinic run by private St. Joseph's Hospital in Phoenix because the hospital had agreed to be part of the state's program. Also, people in need of long-term care, like quadriplegic James Gilland, are encouraged to live at home rather than in expensive nursing homes. From his Tucson living room, he told visiting Gail Wilensky, director of the federal agency that runs Medicaid, how the state saves hundreds of dollars a month by paying for an attendant to help him eat and get dressed rather than reimbursing the cost of a nursing home.

Critics of state experiments note that plans like those in Arizona, Oregon and Hawaii go in conflicting directions and could make it harder to enact one federal reform like nationalized health insurance. But Washington Gov. Booth Gardner, chairman of the National Governors' Association, says there is no single solution. It will be state experiments, he says, not national programs in Canada or Great Britain, that will be Washington's models when it takes up health-care-system reform in earnest.

THE FINGERPRINT MIRROR: NEW TOOL TO PREVENT FRAUD

HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Mr. David Reardon of Springfield, IL, the inventor of the Fingerprint Mirror™. Mr. Reardon has combined a mirror, adhesive, and cellophane tape to create a simple device that may prove to be a very effective tool in criminal detection and enforcement, and I applaud his ingenuity and enthusiasm.

Mr. Reardon's Fingerprint Mirror™ was recently honored by selection for display at the U.S. Patent Office's National Inventors Expo '91. This annual exhibition serves as a tribute to the ingenuity of American inventors. As 1 of the 66 displays, the Fingerprint Mirror™ was picked as one of the Nation's most promising new inventions.

As with many of our most successful inventions, this simple device leaves one wondering why no one ever thought of this idea before. The easy-to-use Fingerprint Mirror™ may be used wherever a signature is useful in establishing a person's identity. If a signature on a document is ever called into question, the print encoded on the Fingerprint Mirror™ can be readily examined for proof of identity. The Fingerprint Mirror™ may be attached individually or to mass-produced documents easily and inexpensively.

The Fingerprint Mirror™ is composed of a reflective layer of mylar, a clear fingerprinting adhesive, and a cellophane and touches the adhesive. A visible, quality fingerprint is left behind, preserved by the cellophane cover, protecting the print in the event that subsequent examination is required.

The Fingerprint Mirror™ may hold a myriad of potential uses, including legal or financial transactions and security or access control, and may prove to be an effective tool in com-

bating fraud and misrepresentation of identity. The need for such a device is readily apparent—some \$1.9 billion is lost each year to credit card fraud alone. Other possible uses for the Fingerprint Mirror™ include loan and rental agreements, deeds, wills, depositions, notarized statements, and much more.

The Fingerprint Mirror™ may provide a strong psychological deterrent to persons contemplating fraudulent or other criminal acts, and can provide an additional criminal enforcement tool.

With its simplicity of design, deterrent value, and criminal detection and enforcement applications, the Fingerprint Mirror™ is indeed promising. I rise today to congratulate David Reardon for his creativity and contribution in the fight against fraud, and wish him success in developing commercial applications for his invention.

UNITED PARCEL SERVICE—25 YEARS OF EXCELLENCE

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a company celebrating its 25th year of operating in my home State, Tennessee.

During those 25 years, this company has grown and prospered, offering thousands of Tennesseans the opportunity to share in that growth and prosperity. The company has been an integral part of the entire State's economic growth. It is a company familiar to every American because it operates in all 50 States. I rise today to recognize entrepreneurial spirit, celebrating 25 years of service to the great State of Tennessee.

United Parcel Service, now the world's largest package delivery company, was founded in 1907 as a messenger business in Seattle, WA. Since then, the corporation has been at the forefront of innovation and engineering in the transportation industry, growing from very humble beginnings to become an international business serving more than 180 countries worldwide.

The first day of UPS's operation in Tennessee was September 6, 1966. They started with 94 drivers and 11 centers, located in Athens, Cookeville, Chattanooga, Dyersburg, Jackson, Knoxville, Lawrenceburg, Manchester, Memphis, Nashville, and Paris.

Dedicated Tennesseans, UPSers committed to customer service, delivered packages to every address in Tennessee. The company moved from rented locations in service stations and warehouses to state-of-the-art package distribution hubs in Chattanooga, Knoxville, Memphis, and Nashville.

Through the years, UPS has experienced tremendous growth. By September 1976, just 10 years after beginning business in Tennessee, the company had grown to 370 drivers serving 6,823 regular pickup customers.

During the next decade UPS's Tennessee district would grow even more dramatically. By February 1986 the district had grown to the point where two different districts became nec-

essary. UPS then created a west Tennessee district office in Nashville and an east Tennessee district office in Knoxville. When the offices split in 1986, the number of drivers had grown to 677, while customers numbered more than 14,000.

The Tennessee districts' operating locations had also grown. From the 11 original centers in 1966, UPS in 1986 boasted 25 centers across the State, operating in almost every major city.

Today UPS has 28 operating facilities in Tennessee, employing more than 5,000 Tennesseans, serving 19,000 customers. Nashville is also the home of the south central UPS regional office. Dedicated Tennessee UPS employees and facilities, combined with the UPS air fleet, offer Tennessee customers an efficient service link to the world and important access to the global marketplace.

UPS is a modern company with contemporary ideas, but they have always maintained old-fashioned people values. The corporations management knows that the company's most valuable asset isn't equipment or warehouses, it is the loyal and capable employees with a friendly attitude—the front line workers who serve the public that make the company a success.

Along with excellent pay, UPS offers excellent benefits, including scholarships and gift-matching programs to employees. The UPS Foundation also provides significant grants to educational institutions and charitable organizations like day care centers, child abuse programs, and to help the homeless.

In addition to the company's contributions, UPS employees have also made significant individual contributions of both their time and money to support many charitable organizations like United Way and the Tennessee Special Olympics. UPS encourages employees to take a leadership role in their local communities.

The company's commitment to the community includes a strong emphasis on safety—for both employees and the public. Safety is the first priority of UPS in determining their industry-leading design of both facilities and vehicles and developing employee training programs. The result of this emphasis on safety is an accident record that is the envy of the transportation industry. The Tennessee district is proud of the 118 drivers who have 20- to 25-year safe driving records.

Mr. Speaker, my friends at UPS have asked me to thank the thousands of dedicated Tennesseans who have joined their company; thousands of loyal customers who use UPS services; local, State, and Federal Officials who have nurtured an environment where business and families can thrive; and all of the citizens UPS serves in Tennessee.

It is my pleasure to join the Tennessee House delegation in paying tribute to this unique corporate citizen and its talented and dedicated employees.

TRIBUTE TO EARL AND BETTY
BAILEY

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize the induction of an outstanding couple to the Michigan Farmer's Hall of Fame. Earl and Betty Bailey of Freeland, MI, have farmed for over 58 years. Their contributions to Michigan agriculture are truly deserving of praise and appreciation.

Earl and Betty Bailey farmed 360 acres. Earl was born on the same land that he has farmed all his life. The Bailey's milked cows until 1940, and then they raised beef cattle. Earl and Betty started out farming with horse-drawn equipment. They have since modernized and purchased tractors and equipment.

Although the Bailey's are now retired, their farm continues to prosper under the Bailey name. Their nephew who now works the farm.

The Baileys have done much more than farm. They have been actively involved in their community for the past 58 years. Earl has served on the tax allocation board representing the Midland County rural area. He has also served on the local school board, held the township office of justice of the peace, and served on the board of review.

Mrs. Bailey has also been active. She raised three children and helped out with 4-H and Girl Scout activities. She also belonged to an extension group. In addition she has been involved with the PTA and been a room mother.

Earl and Betty Bailey have devoted their lives to their community and to farming. Mr. Speaker, I know that you will join me in thinking and commending this couple for their years of service and labor. We all congratulate Earl and Betty Bailey for their induction into the Michigan Farmer's Hall of Fame.

A TRIBUTE TO GORDON PETERSON

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, WUSA-TV's Gordon Peterson is well known to most of us in this body for his exceptional work as producer, writer, reporter, "Eyewitness News" anchor, and program moderator for Channel 9's nationally syndicated "Inside Washington," so I know that my colleagues will want to join me in saluting him as he completes his first 20 years as anchor of the 6 and 11 p.m. Eyewitness News broadcasts here in the Nation's Capital.

A winner of many major awards, including the prestigious Ted Yates Memorial Award in 1985 as an "outstanding journalist of exceptional merit," Gordon Peterson has travelled across this country and abroad to report on local, national and international issues of major concern. He has produced intimate, in-depth examinations of the people and issues

at hand in South Africa, Belfast, El Salvador, and, immediately following the Persian Gulf War, in Kuwait. He has covered the National Conventions of both political parties and the installation of Washington, DC, Cardinal Designate James A. Hickey. His professionalism and staunch dedication to his craft have served as guideposts to his peers as well as prospective journalists in their pursuit of excellence.

Gordon's dedication extends beyond his journalistic achievements, however. He has devoted countless hours to community organizations, including the Green Door and the Children's Inn at the National Institutes of Health.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud and honored to pay tribute today to Gordon Peterson for his many achievements both on and off the air, and to wish him continued success in the decades to come.

A TRIBUTE TO TONY BLANCO

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Tony Blanco on his 70th birthday, September 13, 1991.

Tony was born in Los Angeles, CA, to Jose and Celsa Blanco on September 13, 1921. At the age of 16, he enlisted in the California Army National Guard where he served as a private with Company L, 160th Infantry Regiment, 40th Infantry Division. This was the beginning of Tony Blanco's outstanding lifelong career in the military. He reenlisted with Company M in March 1938 where he faithfully served until March 1940. In May 1940, Tony was inducted into Federal service and 2 months later was discharged at the convenience of the Government. Tony joined the U.S. Marine Corps in May 1942, served in the Guadalcanal and Solomon Islands, and returned to the United States in 1943. Tony was then transferred to VMF 115 at Goleta, CA, and 2 years later, he was discharged at the rank of sergeant. However, his commitment to serve his country was far from over.

Tony reenlisted with the California National Guard, Company C, 160th Infantry Regiment, 40th Division and was selected to attend officers training at the 40th Division Officers Candidate School. He was commissioned a 2d lieutenant in February 1950 and was ordered to Fort Benning, GA, to attend Company Grade Officers School. Following his completion of that assignment, Tony was assigned to Japan, saw action in Korea, and was promoted to 1st lieutenant. He returned as company commander of Company E, 160th Infantry Division until he was honorably discharged in 1953. Tony returned to the service in 1968 at Los Angeles, Battalion B, 251st Field Artillery. Lt. Tony Blanco served until 1983 and was retired at Camp Roberts, CA.

Throughout Tony's military career, his dedication and bravery have been acknowledged by the many awards and commendations he has received. These include the Presidential Unit Citation (Navy), the Presidential Unit Cita-

tion (Korea), Asia/Pacific ribbons with a star, the American Theater Medal, the United Nations Medal, the World War I Victory Medal, the Occupation of Japan Medal, and the Medal of Merit.

Tony has not only excelled in the military, but also in life. Tony Blanco's outstanding dedication, seen time and time again, is a reflection of his loving devotion to his wife, family, and friends. He has been married to Ruth Blanco for 25 years, a marriage that continues to bring joy and happiness to those around them. Since his retirement, Tony has used his time to pursue his interest in fishing and his passion for history. I am fortunate in that I have known Tony for many years and consider him a good friend. For his friendship I am grateful.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I ask my colleagues to join me now in congratulating Tony Blanco on his 70th birthday. His long and distinguished record and his commitment to his family and friends are of immeasurable benefit, not only to those of us around him, but to this Nation as well.

TRIBUTE TO REV. FATHER MICHAEL SLONECKI ON THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS ORDINATION

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, it is with the greatest pride that I rise today to pay special tribute to a very special member of our clergy in my 8th congressional district, Rev. Father Michael Slonecki, who will celebrate the 50th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood at the 12:00 noon Mass at St. John Kanty Church of Clifton, NJ. A reception in his honor will be held immediately following the Mass at the Knights of Columbus Hall, also located in Clifton.

Mr. Speaker, Rev. Father Michael Slonecki was born on January 30, 1916, in New York City, the son of Francis and Joanna Slonecki. He completed grammar school there, graduated from Don Bosco Prep, Ramsey, NJ in 1933, and then worked for 1 year as a machinist. In time he decided to enter the Franciscan Fathers Novitiate in Ellicott City, MD. He pursued his philosophical and theological studies in Saint Hyacinth's Seminary in Granby, MA. Two more years of theological studies followed in Seraphic College, Rome, Italy, until June 1940, when he left with all the other Americans studying there on the last ship to leave before World War II.

Father Michael was ordained in St. Stanislaus Church, Chicopee, MA, on July 5, 1941. His first assignment was at St. John Kanty R.C. Church, Clifton, NJ, where he served for 5 years 1941-1946. He was then assigned to the Franciscan Fathers Mission Band in Ellicott City, MD for 23 years, conducting missions, novenas, forty hour devotions and priests retreats in Maine, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Michigan, Maryland, and West Virginia.

In 1960, Father Michael was sent to the Shrine of St. Anthony in Padua, Italy as con-

fessor and guide for American tourists for almost 4 months. The same year he was assigned as substitute Apostolic Confessor of Polish, Slovak, Italian and English at Saint Peter's Basilica, Rome, Italy. The next 5 years he served at St. Adalbert's Church in Elmhurst, Long Island, NY. In 1973 he returned to St. John Kanty Church as assistant pastor, where he remained until this year.

Father Michael has had many honors bestowed upon him. He was presented with the Outstanding Citizen Award in 1979 by the Pulaski Association of Police and Fire Departments of New Jersey. He remains chaplain for the Pulaski association and the New Jersey State Fireman's Association; honorary chaplain of the sheriffs office of Passaic County and the Clifton City Police Department. He served as moderator for St. John Kanty Holy Name Society.

At present, besides all his regular duties, Father Michael also serves as Saint Hyacinth's moderator for the Holy Name Society. He is working hard to build up interest and membership in this Society. Aside from all this hard work, Father Michael relaxes and unwinds by playing golf.

Mr. Speaker, as Rev. Father Michael Stonecki celebrates the 50th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood, I know that you and all of our colleagues here in the Congress will want to join me in extending our warmest greetings and felicitations for the excellence of his service to his faith, our Nation, and all of mankind. We do indeed salute an esteemed clergyman, exemplary scholar, and great American—Rev. Father Michael Stonecki.

IN MEMORY OF MARY I.
MEREDITH

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mary I. Meredith, who died on Saturday, July 20, 1991. Mary was a 32-year resident of Oakland, CA, and a veteran political activist. Our community has lost both an unselfish friend and role model.

Mary Meredith was active in many walks of life in our community. Mary's participation and involvement with the Oakland Chapter of the Black American Political Association, Alameda County Democratic Central Committee, Muleskinners Democratic Club, and the Verick Center A.M.E. Zion Church are examples of her dedication and love for our community. One of Mary's proud accomplishments was establishing the Black Women Organized for Political Action. This organization has provided strong leadership and has empowered many African-American women in the East Bay.

As a community advocate at the East Oakland Switchboard, Mary helped thousands of needy residents with food, shelter, and clothing. She also found time to participate in numerous political campaigns. She helped to elect California State senators Nicholas Petris and Bill Lockyer, assemblymembers Johan Klehs and Barbara Lee, former Oakland Mayor Lionel Wilson, our great friend and col-

league, Congressman Ron Dellums, and myself.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the memory of Mary I. Meredith. She will be missed.

LEADERSHIP SAN MATEO—RISING
TO THE FUTURE'S CHALLENGES

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of this distinguished body to an organization dedicated to bringing a bright future to the city of San Mateo, CA.

Leadership San Mateo, developed in 1989 through the joint efforts of the city of San Mateo and the San Mateo Chamber of Commerce, has a simple yet praiseworthy statement of purpose. The organization's goals are to identify and nurture existing and potential community leaders, to increase their knowledge of the community, and to develop and enhance individual leadership skills. In furthering those goals, Leadership San Mateo will have a lasting and positive impact on the community.

Those who are chosen to participate in Leadership San Mateo are deeply committed to their community. Through lectures, seminars and hands-on field trips, members of this dynamic and resourceful organization focus on issues of importance to the well being of San Mateo. In the areas of business, human services, health care, crime, transportation, education, public service, housing, and labor, Leadership San Mateo is making its mark.

On June 27, 1991, Leadership San Mateo held its inaugural graduation ceremonies. Its graduates stand ready to meet the challenges San Mateo will face in the future. Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to place the names of these outstanding individuals in the RECORD.

Fredric Allen, Paul Baker, Michael Berube, David Brown, Gloria Brown, Rosemary Buduan, Michael Davis, Coleen Divito, Katie Dunn, Martin Eisenberg, Lois Evraiff, Vasiti Finau, Elizabeth Galligan, Louise Gumbinger, Charlotte Hunt, Deborah Hurtado, Timothy Inama, Leslie Johns, Barbara Kammerlohr, Maria Lara, Bradford Mally, John McCarthy, Mark Norris, Robert Reinke, Perry Schuckman, Ann Stone, Christina Sutherland, Linda Tribuzi, Marilyn Waters, Linda Zimdars.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in congratulating these exemplary San Mateans and wishing them the very best. The city of San Mateo is a better place because of their dedication and hard work.

PROTECT MUNICIPALITIES FROM
UNFAIR SUPERFUND LITIGATION:
COSPONSOR H.R. 3026

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3026, introduced by Con-

gressman David Dreier of California and Congressman Robert Torricelli of New Jersey. This bill would amend the Superfund legislation so that municipalities would not be liable for the generation and transportation of municipal solid waste with regard to cleanup of Superfund sites. I commend my distinguished colleagues for introducing a bill that is critically important to 29 small municipalities in the Los Angeles region, the integrity of our environmental cleanup process, and small cities, towns, and businesses throughout the country that are threatened with unnecessary and vicious Superfund litigation.

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 [CERCLA], more commonly known as Superfund, was enacted by Congress because this nation's hazardous waste problem had become so extensive, dangerous, and costly that it required immediate attention at the national level. Improperly stored and illegally dumped toxic wastes were, and still are, threatening to leach into groundwater supplies and pose serious immediate and long-term health threats to thousands of Americans who live near these sites. At the heart of the Superfund legislation was the principle that the polluter of severely contaminated sites should be forced to pay for the costs of cleanup, not the taxpayer.

The Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] to date has identified some 1,300 priority cleanup sites throughout the Nation and another 33,834 potentially hazardous sites that may require cleanup. Twenty percent of these sites are old municipal landfills. While only 63 Superfund sites have been fully cleaned up, the costs involved in cleaning up the remaining sites is estimated at about \$30 million per site, at a total cost of an extraordinary \$750 billion. Cleanup of even the priority sites has proceeded far more slowly than I would have liked, and money has not been spent wisely by the EPA, but cleanup is proceeding and seems to be accelerating. Now with this increased pace, the massive costs of this cleanup effort are also coming home to roost. Those costs are driving some polluters to search for ways to spread the financial pain.

Corporations and individuals that dumped toxic and hazardous chemicals and materials are now being assessed, through a litigious court process, the costs to decontaminate affected areas. Unwilling to be left holding the bag, some corporations have now sued nontoxic contributors of waste to a Superfund site in order to spread the cost. As a result, municipalities and small local businesses which only put ordinary household trash into town dumps subsequently polluted by industrial users, now face massive legal suits claiming that they are responsible for the lion's share of the cleanup costs. In the California case, 29 local cities have been sued by 64 major corporations, including such names as Occidental Petroleum, Lockheed, and Proctor & Gamble, for the cleanup of the 200-acre operating industries Superfund site in Monterey Park. The corporations want the cities to pay nearly 90 percent of the estimated \$800 million total cost of the cleanup. The corporations claim that at least 90 percent of the volume of the dump is municipal trash; and while this trash is not toxic, its sheer volume will dictate the high total cost of cleanup.

The intention of the Superfund legislation was simple; to clean up hazardous waste sites and to force the creators of those sites to pay for the process of cleanup. While not pretty, ordinary household waste is very rarely hazardous. Roach traps, flea collars and the like constitute, at most, less than one percent of the total trash volume. Understanding this fact, EPA declared it would not sue local governments for Superfund cleanup if their only contribution was ordinary garbage or nontoxic sewer sludge. Of course, if there is site-specific evidence to show that the municipal trash was toxic in nature, then municipalities would be fully liable for their contribution to a site. This is a position I fully support. Unfortunately, the EPA did not have the legal power to exempt nontoxic contributors from secondary legal action by primary polluters. H.R. 3026 would return us to the standard of polluter-pays by exempting nontoxic municipal trash from Superfund liability.

The example in California is not an isolated one. In Utica, NY, two corporations have sued businesses that include a pizza parlor, an exercise gym, an Elks club, a donut shop, a veterinarian, and a sausage factory for the costs of cleaning up Ludlow's sanitary landfill. There is nothing to prove that these businesses contributed hazardous waste. They only put ordinary garbage into the landfill. Examples such as this one have been repeated in New Jersey and Connecticut. The corporations which are suing in these cases are operating under a double standard. While they cannot be sued by the EPA or state environmental agencies for nontoxic contributions to a Superfund site, they obviously feel that nontoxic contributors should have to pay for their hazardous waste dumping. Mr. Speaker, this is wrong. I am not against the Superfund program and do not want to see it undermined, but I am certainly against this perversion of the law. Congress did not intend for ordinary citizens to bear the costs of someone else's misdeeds. These corporations are going against the intent of the law. We must move to close this loophole.

Some would like to see the Superfund program scrapped due to its costs. This pattern of legal suits against contributors of ordinary trash may be part of an underhanded effort to force changes to CERCLA by creating a massive outcry from a wide range of parties. Several people associated with these suits have commented on the purported real intent of the legal action. New Jersey Deputy Attorney General John MacDonald stated:

I have seen people sued—and settle—for waste no more hazardous than cardboard. The strategy is to make the entire Superfund system so ineffective that one way or another, Congress is going to be forced to scrap it.

In fact, corporate lawyers have approached some communities asking them to seek out State and Federal officials with pleas to do less costly cleanup. Other lawyers have commented on the cynical undercurrent to this litigation which is designed to make [Superfund] into a fiasco for everyone involved.

Superfund should not be scrapped. Minor reform may be necessary, but polluters should still be forced to bear the costs of the mess they created. We should ensure that small

businesses, cities, and municipalities which contributed nothing more than ordinary garbage are excluded from liability. For this reason, I have added my name to H.R. 3026. I urge my colleagues to do likewise.

LET'S EXTEND MFN TO THE
BALTIC NATIONS

HON. TOM CAMPBELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. CAMPBELL of California. Mr. Speaker, freedom has finally been granted to the Baltic States of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia. Our country has never accepted the brutal Soviet occupation of these countries. Indeed, the President and Congress have worked together to push the Soviet Union to let these countries go free. Now that independence has become a reality, Congress should act quickly to give these countries assistance so that their dream of independence and democracy may become a reality.

I believe that access to our vast market is one of the best forms of assistance that we can give these countries. Hence, I rise today to introduce the Baltic Trade Act of 1991, a bill that grants most favored nations [MFN] trade status to the Baltics. MFN is exceedingly valuable—it would reduce tariffs to an average of 4 percent, giving these countries the lowest available nonpreferential rates. Without MFN, the Baltic States would labor under a system of tariffs that would be roughly 50 percent higher. By granting MFN, we will give these countries an opportunity to earn hard currency—the key to economic growth in the international economy.

This bill should be noncontroversial. Our country never accepted the brutal Soviet occupation of the Baltics. Time and time again, our Government has urged the Soviet Union to allow these countries to go free. Since the 1920's, when we signed MFN agreements with the Baltics, we have supported the principle of free trade with these countries. We did, however, suspend these treaties during the 1950's as part of an effort to stop the Soviet Union from using these countries to circumvent our trade prohibitions. Now it is only fitting that we move quickly to restore our trade relationship with the Baltic nations.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that this Congress will act quickly on this measure. We should show Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia that we are ready to extend our hand of friendship at a time when these countries face economic hardship. Freedom and economic prosperity go hand in hand—let's show our friends in the Baltics that we support them and that we will help them achieve economic and political independence.

BLACK CAUCUS WEEK

HON. ANDY IRELAND

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, between Wednesday, September 11, 1991, and Friday, September 13, 1991, the members of the Congressional Black Caucus are sponsoring numerous issue forums and workshops as part of Black Caucus Week. Many of these issue forums and workshops will explore exciting and new avenues in the area of minority business development.

Just as small business has provided the means for other Americans to climb the social and economic ladder of success in our Nation, so too, small business serves to uplift the economic status of minority Americans.

While we have done much to help to mainstream minority Americans in the area of Federal procurement through programs such as the SBA 8(a) Program and the Department of Defense Sec. 1207 Program, much work remains to be done in order to ensure that all Americans have an equal opportunity to compete at all levels of our economy without fighting the vestiges of social and economic discrimination.

I commend the members of the Congressional Black Caucus for their efforts in forging new ground for minority small business development, and for bringing visibility to those efforts through the observance of Black Caucus Week.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE
PRESIDENTS NATIONAL DRUG
STRATEGY

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, September 5 was the second anniversary of the President's National Drug Control Strategy. Governor Martinez made the following speech at the National Press Club to recognize the progress that has been made in the our fight against drugs during the last 2 years. I hope all my colleagues take the time to read these remarks.

REMARKS OF GOV. BOB MARTINEZ ON THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE PRESIDENT'S NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY

Thank you, ladies and gentleman. It is a pleasure to be here.

In recent weeks, the forces of freedom have seen astonishing victories. Thankfully, in the coming months democracy will be a word on the lips of many throughout the world.

But in my position as Drug Policy Director, I am keenly aware that threats to democracy come not only from tyrants and the secret police, but also from bad decisions made by free citizens about how to live their lives. As President Bush warned exactly two years ago, drugs were "sapping our strength as a Nation." They threatened our safety, our children, our health, and our future. Drugs were threatening democracy, here and abroad, from within.

When the President came into office, drugs were a national emergency. The topic dominated domestic events—and all the news was grave. People lived in fear in their homes; they prayed as their children made their way to school; they worried about their safety in the workplace. The Congress was a sweat shop for drug bills. In 1989, one pollster reported that a domestic issue—fear of drugs—had replaced fear of war, typically the greatest long-term fear, as the greatest concern of Americans.

Deep down, the American people were aware that this situation was not simply a public policy crisis, but a profound moral crisis. There was a sense that the substance of American society was at stake. The drug crisis raised questions not only about our productivity and our efficiency, but about our National character and our fitness to lead the world. Had our ancestors fought valiantly for liberty only to see it squandered in crack houses and back alleys? Was blood spilled at Gettysburg and in the Argonne and at Normandy to make the world safe for bongos and cocaine parties and marijuana smoke-ins? Were our great cities becoming the world portrayed in "Lord of the Flies"? Were we descending into barbarism and into a world governed only by appetite and instinct?

Drugs were like a great, deadly fog that descended upon our Nation, touching every city and town, and clouding our children's future. The question was: how far would it spread; how many would it destroy?

On September 5, 1989, in his first address to the Nation from the Oval Office, President Bush discussed what he called our "gravest domestic threat." His goal was neither modest nor bureaucratic nor hedged—it was victory. "Victory over drugs," he said, "is our cause, a just cause and, with your help, we are going to win."

Since then we have come out of our houses and into the streets, and we have fought back. We planted signs by our schools letting the drug dealers know that this zone is protected. We told the users to get off our factory floors and to get out of our armed forces. We told the dealers to prepare to do hard time. We told the kingpins that they would be hunted as never before and sooner or later justice would be done.

We vowed to bury our fallen policemen with special honors and to give their families special care. We collected our wounded addicts, and because we are a compassionate people, we offered them treatment, even though their wounds are often, at root, self-inflicted. We pulled our young close to us and we warned them about the dangers of this scourge. And, as a people, we resolved that our Nation would not slide into this degradation.

And thanks to these efforts, the fog is lifting. It still covers too many cities and towns; it still hangs over too many families; but make no mistake—it is lifting.

I am here today to report on our progress, and great progress there is.

Before I lay out our successes, let me say a word about the skeptics. There are two types of skeptics who will scoff at assertions of progress. The first is a group I respect. These are the skeptics who continue to fight on the front lines: the law enforcement officers who do not have enough hours in the day to make busts; the treatment providers who do not have enough beds to meet the need; the educators who still see many young lives wasted. But some of these people are skeptical about progress because they are at the center of the volcano. Their reac-

tion might be similar to that of the soldier at the front who, surrounded by body bags, scoffs at the general who has just flown in with the good news.

This group of skeptics has my sympathy and my support. I will listen to their concerns; I will fight for the resources for them. But I will nonetheless assert to them with conviction that their efforts are not fruitless and that there are unmistakable signs that we are moving toward victory. I will not argue with them—I will simply try to rally their spirits with the broader picture.

But there is another group of skeptics that I do not respect. These are the political ambulance chasers who use misfortune for political gain. They scoff at good news and assertions of progress because misery keeps the lights turned on at their press conferences. They respond to strategic analysis with anecdotes and unfounded, impressionistic assertions. Some say: "There is not progress in the drug war because drug dealing still happens at the corner of 5th and Main Streets." If cancer were cured, they would blame us for destroying hospitals. But I suspect that there are some among them who realize that we were right. For them this was never a serious issue—just a political issue. Now that they see what a remarkable domestic achievement has been accomplished, they want to sweep the whole matter under the rug. They are not skeptics; they are cynical political opportunists.

I have made a conscious effort to distinguish between these two types of critics; and my hope is that, with all due respect, the media would also seek to make such distinctions.

From the beginning, the President's Strategy has been remarkably simple: discourage drug use by weakening demand and by suppressing availability. Every policy, every program, every dollar we have requested from Congress is designed to further these goals. Enforce the law to make our neighborhoods safer; prevent drug use before it starts by warning our children; treat users who get themselves in trouble; and assist our allies who fight bravely against the cartels.

Remarkably, at the beginning, the harshest kind of criticism was hurled at such a common sense policy. When the first National Drug Control Strategy was announced in 1989, it was described as: "Gallipoli-like *** inherently flawed *** doomed to failure *** halfhearted *** contrived razzle-dazzle *** just another hallucination *** willfully unrealistic."

But today, there is no serious challenge to the principles set forth in the Strategy. There is no serious dispute over the need for both supply and demand reduction efforts on a broad scale. There is no alternative budget with any realistic promise of consideration before Congress—in fact, the Congress has been underfunding the President's requests in drug treatment, drug education and drug law enforcement. Ironically, the same critics who previously criticized the President's commitment on this issue now seem incapable of attending to it.

As I suggested a moment ago, their inattention may, of course, derive from our success. What has happened since 1985 has been nothing short of remarkable. Current use of any illegal drug has dropped by almost 45 percent. Since 1988, the number of Americans using cocaine has dropped 45 percent. Even greater drops in use are registered among young people, teenagers, those in their early twenties—exactly the people we are most concerned about as a Nation: our children. According to the most comprehensive recent

estimate, America's users took \$10 billion less out of their pockets to purchase drugs last year than they did in 1988. These gains are registered not only in surveys of households, but studies of emergency room incidents and in recent reports that drug-related crime has begun to trend downward, even in the toughest cities.

And we have devoted significant resources to this problem. If the Congress approves the President's request for Fiscal Year 1992, anti-drug resources will have expanded 82 percent since 1989. The efforts of many have been stepped up. There are hundreds of new agents; treatment capacity is expanding; anti-drug messages blanket the air waves; world leaders show new determination; neighbors watch out for neighborhoods; and parents watch over their children a little more carefully.

And while our most important indicator of success has always been reducing drug use, our successes on the supply side have contributed to this progress. Marijuana production in the United States has been dealt a devastating blow by our eradication efforts—efforts which are a model of coordination between the Defense Department, the National Guard, Federal agencies, and State and local police. This has caused a tripling of the price of marijuana in some of our major cities.

So I can say with confidence that we are moving toward victory, not because of an anecdote here or a story there, but because we have arrayed substantial forces across-the-board and because a preponderance of reporting from many fronts has begun to accumulate in my office, which follows the fight on every front.

So rightfully point out that our population of addicts, so-called hard-core users, has not declined substantially. America's addicts have indeed emerged as the most important theater in this war. They will consume a large amount of drugs and will spawn a great deal of violence and social dislocation. But what these observers fail to sometimes point out is that the end of the previous growth in the addict population is a sign that the tide of the battle has turned.

This I believe is the case, because so many fewer Americans are putting themselves in harm's way by taking that first puff or doing that first line. With reduced exposure to risk, there will be fewer future battlefield casualties. I will therefore predict with some confidence that our population of addicts, particularly cocaine addicts, will soon begin a slow but steady decline. With reduced availability from sources abroad, with increasing law enforcement pressure and expanding, quality treatment here at home, even this intractable user population will be reduced.

In this respect, I must again mention the irony that Congress has been derelict in providing treatment funds needed to reduce this addict population. We have moved so far so fast. We can smell victory, but as in some more recent wars, Congress is wavering just when our forces are arrayed and victory is within our grasp.

Let me take another example—that of Peru. Almost two-thirds of the coca leaf produced in the world comes from Peru. Here is a desperately poor country whose government seems willing to attack drug trafficking. Traffickers have exploited Peru's poverty to make it the breadbasket of coca. But public opinion in Peru, as in other Andean countries, has now gotten behind the effort, with solid majorities even favoring use of the military. We are offering them law enforcement, economic and security assistance to

make that attack. But within the United States Congress, the priority given to the drug war has dropped so far that the committees of jurisdiction are indicating they will not provide such assistance to Peru. The Administration wants this assistance provided now and we will fight for it.

Another example is the recent subway crash in New York. While it appears that the motorman in that crash did not have cocaine in his system when he was tested, nonetheless there was a vial containing crack in the motorman's compartment. This, of course, is alarming no matter which motorman used it, particularly in the Nation's largest mass transit system. Yet Congress has, since March of 1990, failed to pass legislation requested by Secretary Skinner to give authority to the Department of Transportation to require random testing for mass transit employees. This is inexcusable. The value of such programs in promoting safety is beyond question. Bob Soran, the CEO of the Tropicana Corporation, a company with a stellar safety record, told me that "responsible drug testing with a supportive Employee Assistance Program was one of the best decisions ever made for Tropicana." And he told me that it also increased employee morale and productivity. And now union leaders are accepting the logic of testing because they know it will weed out the few bad apples and demonstrate that most union workers are honest, hard-working citizens. Sonny Hall of the Transport Workers Local 100 in New York said after the recent crash that his members "have no fear of drug or alcohol testing." This should not be a partisan issue—Republicans like John Danforth and Democrats like Ernest Hollings support testing. But we are still waiting for Congress to act.

If Congress will help we can see even greater progress against drugs. We have asked them to pass legislation granting trade preferences for countries fighting the war on drugs; they have not. We asked them to expand drug testing throughout our Nation's criminal justice system; they have not. We asked them to require the States to improve the quality and coordination of the Nation's drug treatment system; they have not. We asked them to provide grants to expand treatment capacity in the hardest hit areas; they have cut our request. We asked them to fund emergency drug prevention programs for tough, urban areas; they cut our request by half. And when the Congress returns next week, we are certain to see many unfounded accusations leveled about the "aggressiveness" of our law enforcement officials in their prosecution of the BCCI case. What won't be mentioned at the hearings, of course, are the cuts Congress is making in the President's request for more criminal investigations and more prosecutions.

Finally, let me say a word about law enforcement. The most consistent criticism of our Strategy was its emphasis upon law enforcement. You will not be able to reduce drug use this way, we were told. It was described as a "prohibitionist" strategy, a phrase carefully chosen for its pejorative intent.

Let me say clearly that ultimately keeping people off drugs requires reducing the demand for drugs. But we never would have been able to reduce demand so quickly and so surely had we not emphasized law enforcement. It demonstrates our seriousness of purpose. It serves as an example to our youth. It prevents easy access for users. It disrupts markets and supplies. It protects communities from the predatory. It gets peo-

ple into treatment. It stands for order over disorder.

Two days ago, I visited a public housing development in Chicago. And unlike the critics of law enforcement, who write from Georgetown parlors with their security systems turned on, the residents of public housing in Chicago live daily with disorder. They did not ask me to study the root causes of poverty—they want the sheriff, and if the sheriff can't do the job, they want the cavalry. They told me that they deserve safety for their children just as much as the people who live on the North Shore.

And their call for the cavalry and their desperate plea for order represents the bad news which I have to deliver today. When this crusade began, many of us assumed that crime would drop as drug use declined. Unfortunately, there are now some preliminary indications that success in the war on drugs does not necessarily translate into success in the war on crime. While there remains clear and convincing evidence that criminals are more likely to be drug users and more likely to commit a crime when they are under the influence of drugs, it also seems apparent that there are other social pathologies at work which will continue to foster violence, especially in our inner cities. There is now some solid evidence that the percentage of violent crimes that are drug-related is declining, yet violent crime overall is not. May I respectfully leave my area of expertise and suggest that unless broken families begin to heal and, in particular, fathers begin to take greater responsibility for disciplining their teenage sons; and until we can design public assistance programs which foster the right virtues; and until we allow the criminal justice system to move more swiftly and more surely punish criminal acts, which the President's crime bill would do—until we start to do these things, then I fear that in some areas of our country, drug use will be replaced by another corrosive pathology.

But we must continue to fight on the drug front and particularly in those areas that are still under siege. Therefore, I have decided to conduct a series of public meetings across the country where I can listen to community leaders and local officials who know what is happening on the ground. From New York to Los Angeles, from rural America to urban America, I am going to make certain that the American people have my ear.

Unless they tell me differently, we are going to finish the battle plan set forth by the President. It is working. The American people deserve most of the credit. But the President also deserves a great deal of credit, for he chose to lead on what some saw as a political abyss for the Presidency.

The challenge now is to keep up the fight and finish off this scourge. Yet some are ready to abandon the effort. There is rich irony in the statements of Senator Mitchell and Congressman Gephardt that the President is ignoring domestic needs here at home. On the problem that they described two years ago as the greatest threat to America, they are now silent—and their silence was forced by the commitment and achievement of the President. The Congress has moved on to chase other issues. But we will seek to ensure that they do not quit this fight before we have won.

The President has proven not only that he can spread freedom abroad, but that he can heal the birthplace of democracy here at home. Thank you.

**NORTH BRUNSWICK VETERAN
NAMED NATIONAL COMMANDER
OF THE MILITARY ORDER OF
THE PURPLE HEART**

HON. BERNARD J. DWYER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. DWYER of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Joseph Hems of North Brunswick, NJ, has recently been elected national commander of the Military Order of the Purple Heart.

Joseph Hems served in the United States Army in Korea, where he was critically wounded. Mr. Hems suffered severe head wounds and was not expected to recover when he was returned to the United States for surgery in October of 1950.

Mr. Hems has always been involved with veterans who, like himself, had earned the Purple Heart. His place of business became an informal meeting place for other Purple Heart recipients in Middlesex County.

In 1985, after almost 20 years of dormancy in New Jersey, Mr. Hems became involved in reviving the Military Order of the Purple Heart in the State. Today, New Jersey has 18 chapters, with a total active membership of 2,000. In less than 7 years, the New Jersey organization has become the largest department in the country.

For the past 3 years, Joseph Hems has been the Military Order of the Purple Heart National Chairman for the Korean War Memorial Fund. He has been instrumental in having the New Jersey Division of Motor Vehicles design a New Jersey Purple Heart license plate for combat wounded veterans in our state.

I know that Joseph Hems will bring the dedication and drive, which have marked his work in New Jersey, to the new challenges he will face as the 1992 national commander. I have every confidence that Joe will be an outstanding national commander and hope that this year will be one of even greater accomplishments for the Military Order of the Purple Heart.

**A TRIBUTE TO ITALIAN-AMERICAN
HERITAGE**

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, today, September 5, 1991, marks a very proud day for Italian-Americans who reside in and around the Detroit metro area. On this occasion, the Italian-American Cultural Center of Warren is unveiling its Heritage Wall.

This event is a tribute to the successive generations of hardworking Italian-Americans who have built a rich and vibrant community in the heart of Michigan's 12th congressional district.

The history of 20th century America was played out against the backdrop of massive human migration. Nowhere was this drama greater than in Detroit. The news of well-paying, honest work brought thousands of Italians

to our area. For the cost of a hard days labor, these courageous individuals found food, shelter, and, above all, hope, for their future, for their children, for their grandchildren.

And fittingly, it is many of those same children and grandchildren who gather today to dedicate the Heritage Wall. It permanently reminds us of those hopes and dreams. It is a touchstone, a tangible reminder, that vividly symbolizes the deep respect and gratitude for those who came before.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I believe the Heritage Wall serves as a vital link to the history and traditions that made our country great. On this special occasion, I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting the outstanding contributions and accomplishments made by Italian-Americans in our community.

TAX RELIEF AND ECONOMIC GROWTH ACT

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, the impact of the economic recession has varied from State to State. Some regions of the country have been hit hard, while others have been spared significant economic hardship. But one thing is the same in every region of the country: a strong and growing outcry against taxes.

It's no wonder that people are outraged! Thanks to a combination of last year's Federal tax increase—the largest in American history—and increases in State taxes, 35.1 percent of the average American worker's pay goes to the Government. This is the highest tax burden ever.

Last year, Congress chose, once again, to ignore the ominous warnings that increased taxes will exacerbate the recession. The result, according to a study by the Center for Policy Analysis, is a doubling of the negative effects of a mild recession and 512,000 fewer jobs by 1995. The roots of the recession itself are embedded in a growing Federal tax burden that eventually overwhelmed the positive benefits of the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981.

Mr. Speaker, we need to get the economy moving and people back to work. One of the best ways to do that is with a pro-growth tax policy and restraint in Government spending. That's why today I am introducing H.R. 3290, the Tax Relief and Economic Growth Act. It is a comprehensive bill calling for a 10-percent cut in personal income tax rates, indexing of capital gains and depreciation schedules, an expansion of IRA's and a freeze in the growth of Government spending at a nominal rate of 4 percent per year.

If enacted, personal tax rates will fall from 15 percent to 13.5 percent, from 28 percent to 25.2 percent, and from 33 percent to 27.9 percent. Business rates, however, will remain the same. Depreciation schedules will be indexed to the rate of inflation so that they reflect the actual replacement cost of depreciable assets. This will allow for a normal rate of return on investment. Likewise, capital gains will be in-

dexed to the rate of inflation so that long-term gains are taxed fairly. A qualified asset includes a taxpayer's principle-residence.

H.R. 3290 will also expand the current individual retirement accounts (IRAs) by restoring the eligibility rules prior to the Tax Reform Act of 1986; increasing the allowable deductible contributions to \$4,000 a year, with the limit indexed to inflation; and allowing penalty-free withdrawals for education, housing, and health care expenses. Only those contributions and interest in excess of \$2,000 a year may be withdrawn for education, housing, and health care expenses. This will preserve the retirement component of IRAs, and spur increased savings and investment.

To pay for the tax cuts, Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3290 limits increases in all Government spending to a nominal annual rate of 4 percent through 1995, the average rate of inflation. Last year, Americans were told that new taxes were needed to reduce the Federal deficit. In reality, just the opposite will occur. For every dollar in new taxes, Congress will spend \$1.83.

In just 2 years of the current 5-year budget plan, total Federal spending will increase approximately 20 percent. By limiting all spending to 4 percent per year, Congress will still have an additional \$32 billion each year to spend on domestic programs. At the same time, it will free up over \$250 billion through 1995 that can be used for tax cuts to provide tax relief and stimulate the economy. The benefit to the Government will be increased revenues and a reduced Federal deficit.

H.R. 3290 is rooted in the lessons of the 1980's. Tax increases stifle consumption and productivity, and eventually lead to unemployment and recession. Tax cuts, on the other hand, spur economic growth and create jobs by increasing incentives to work, invest, and produce.

The tax cuts of 1981 brought about an economic recovery that was the longest peacetime expansion in the Nation's history, generating over 20 million new jobs, raising median family income by 12 percent and increasing incomes for all income groups, from poor to rich, without increasing inflation. It worked in the early 1980's, and it will work today.

But we must act soon, Mr. Speaker. Our country is on the verge of a tax revolt many times greater than in 1978, when Californians passed Proposition 13 to limit property taxes. If we cut taxes now, we can stimulate the economy, create jobs, and provide the resources needed to reduce the deficit and fund essential Government programs.

INTRODUCTION OF TAX BILL

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce legislation that will correct an inequity which has developed in our tax laws and which will assist hundreds of small businesses, farmers, and ranchers across our country, and in particular, those affected groups in the State of New Mexico.

Many small businessmen and businesswomen have worked their entire lives for their families, and through their hard work have accumulated estates for the benefit of their heirs. As my colleagues know, the Federal Tax Code requires, in some cases, estates to file estate tax returns. Many taxpayers, at the time of their death, own interests in closely held family corporations, and accordingly, a vast majority of these men and women dutifully comply with our tax laws and timely file their estate tax returns.

Sometimes these returns result in litigation against the U.S. Government in cases when the Internal Revenue Service determines that additional taxes may be owed by these estates. These taxpayers are usually faced with the option of filing a lawsuit against the Government in either the Tax Court, or alternatively, the U.S. district courts or the U.S. Claims Court.

If a taxpayer opts to file suit in the Tax Court, then our laws do not require the taxpayer to pay any of the taxes alleged to be owed to the Government prior to filing their lawsuit. Rather our laws allow a taxpayer to maintain a lawsuit to determine the correctness of the additional tax owed.

If a taxpayer files suit in either the U.S. district court of the U.S. Claims Court, the taxpayer must pay all amounts of taxes claimed to be owed to the Government. This rule was adopted by the U.S. Supreme Court in a decision called *Flora versus United States*, and has subsequently become known as the full payment rule. Accordingly, lawsuits filed in the U.S. district courts or U.S. Claims Court usually are refund suits in which a taxpayer seeks a refund of taxes paid because of incorrect assessment made by the Internal Revenue Service.

Interestingly enough, during the time *Flora* was before the Supreme Court, Congress considered and adopted a provision in the Internal Revenue Code called section 6166. It was enacted by Congress to allow an estate to elect to pay that portion of its Federal estate tax liability attributable to its closely held business interests in annual installments over a 10-year period commencing 5 years after the tax liability is established. The section was designed to allow small businesses to pay their tax liability without having to liquidate and sell their small business.

This longstanding rule of fairness is now under attack. In May of this year, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit in Washington, DC, decided a case called *Rocovich versus United States*. The court held that *Flora* required estates to pay all amounts of taxes alleged to be owed to the IRS, before a taxpayer estate could file a refund suit in either the U.S. district courts or the U.S. Claims Court. And it applied this rule to estates that have elected to opt for the benefits of section 6166.

Mr. Speaker, my bill seeks to clarify the effect that a section 6166 election will have on a taxpayer estate's ability to file a refund suit in the U.S. district courts or the U.S. Claims Court. Specifically, this legislation will permit these lawsuits even where there has been a section 6166 election. It will allow taxpayer estates to have a forum to contest tax assessments made by the IRS, while opting for the

benefits of section 6166. This change is consistent with the intent of Congress when it first passed section 6166.

The Rocovich decision has undermined the intent of Congress and in doing so has caused financial hardship. There are roughly 80 cases in the State of New Mexico in which taxpayer estates have made section 6166 elections. The Rocovich case could make section 6166 meaningless and may force some families to weigh the difficult options associated with liquidating a family business—a result which Congress specifically sought to avoid when it enacted section 6166. This possibility needs to be avoided, and this bill provides a fair remedy to the situation.

I think it's important to emphasize that this bill does not address the final decision reached on this matter. The decision as to whether a taxpayer owes estate taxes or not will be decided by the courts. Mr. Speaker, this bill will simply restore the rules governing a taxpayer's right to have his day in court to contest estate tax assessments made by the IRS. We are talking about a small business issue and a family issue. And most importantly, it is a taxpayer fairness issue. The American people need to know that their Government will not deny them their legal right to have their disputes heard, without forcing them to cash in the family business.

A TRIBUTE TO JAN E.
MATZELIGER

HON. NICHOLAS MAVROULES

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. MAVROULES. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to pay tribute to the achievements of a remarkable man who will soon be honored by the U.S. Postal Service.

Jan E. Matzelter, a native of South America, came to the United States about 1873. Defying incredible odds, this black American revolutionized the shoemaking industry. As Dennis Karwatka, an associate professor of industrial education and technology at Morehead State University noted in a biography of Matzelter, the young man invented a machine for use in manufacturing shoes that helped transform an industry, build a great corporation, and create work for thousands of Americans.

Matzelter left his native Suriname at age 19, worked on a merchant ship for 2 years, then sought employment in Philadelphia. Although he was a skilled machinist who had secured an apprenticeship in a shoemaking shop, the depression that swept the country in the mid-1870's had left him without a job. Matzelter chose to move to Lynn, MA, which is in my district and at one time was the shoemaking capital of the world.

Although he was only making \$9 a week working on a shoe stitching machine, Matzelter invested his hard-earned money on several textbooks and a secondhand drafting set. Working on his own after work, he tried to develop a machine that would improve a part of the shoemaking process known as lasting. Before automation, skilled craftsmen would stretch and tack leather to form the shoe.

It took Matzelter 6 years to design and build, but his revolutionary lasting machine became so well known that for 40 years after 1885 nearly every shoe factory in America had one. His machine became the backbone of the Consolidated Hand-Method Lasting Machine Co., which would later become part of the United Shoe Machinery Corp., an employer of thousands during its heyday in Beverly, MA.

Despite his incredible achievement, Matzelter has received little recognition. As Karwatka noted, "If most 19th century American inventors are forgotten today—which is undeniable—black inventors are especially obscure. Almost none of them were known even in their own times."

Although the Lynn Historical Society has done a fabulous job of increasing public awareness of Matzelter in the Massachusetts area, it is hopeful that the decision by the Postal Service to honor him with a stamp will make his name and achievements nationally known.

Not only should the people of my sixth district be proud of Matzelter and his incredible story, but all Americans should share in his triumph over difficult odds. His story is a microcosm of what America is all about: Those who set a goal and work hard at it can achieve their dreams in this country.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AWARENESS
WEEK IN CUDAHY, WI

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, substance abuse in the United States continues to rise. It plagues the people of our Nation without regard to age, race, sex, or religion.

To raise the awareness of people to the dangers of substance abuse, and to better equip them to deal with this problem in constructive ways, the Cudahy, WI, Common Council and the Cudahy School Board have designated the week of September 21 through September 27, 1991, as "Substance Abuse Awareness Week."

Business, churches, Government, parents, schools, and students will work together on this worthwhile project. The events of the week include an opening rally to present trophies to the winners of the kickoff walk/run and the school-aged poster contest, continual awareness activities in Cudahy High School classrooms, and a special breakfast to encourage employees and employers to identify and help substance abusers in the workplace.

I commend the city of Cudahy and the Cudahy School Board for these worthwhile initiatives.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference.

This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, September 12, 1991, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

SEPTEMBER 13

9:30 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Environmental Protection Subcommittee

To continue hearings on S. 976, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Amendments, focusing on special wastes, municipal waste and ash disposal, Native American Indian waste, industrial waste and hazardous waste recycling issues.

SD-406

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on S. 1581, to enhance technology transfer for works prepared under certain cooperative research and development.

SR-253

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nominations of Arnold Lee Kanter, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, Edward P. Djerejian, of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary of State for Near East and South Asian Affairs, and Thomas M.T. Niles, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian Affairs.

SD-419

SEPTEMBER 16

9:00 a.m.

Select on Intelligence

To hold hearings on the nomination of Robert M. Gates, of Virginia, to be Director of Central Intelligence.

SH-219

3:00 p.m.

Joint Economic

To hold hearings to examine the environmental costs of economic activity, focusing on the need to develop new ways to measure and report how pollution and devastation of natural resources is affected by economic policies.

SD-628

SEPTEMBER 17

9:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1330, to enhance the productivity, quality, and competitiveness of United States industry through the accelerated development and deployment of advanced manufacturing technologies.

SR-253

9:30 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Securities Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine proposals to reform the Public Utilities Holding Company Act (PUHCA) of 1935, focusing on title XV of S. 1220, which would exempt a new class of independent power producers from PUHCA's restrictions.
 SD-538

Environment and Public Works Environmental Protection Subcommittee.
 To resume hearings on S. 976, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Amendments, focusing on activities of the Environmental Protection Agency.
 SD-406

SEPTEMBER 19

9:00 a.m.
Select on Indian Affairs
 Business meeting, to mark up S. 962 and H.R. 972, bills to make permanent the legislative reinstatement of the power of tribal courts to exercise criminal misdemeanor jurisdiction over nonmember Indians.
 SR-485

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
 To hold oversight hearings on the resettlement of Rongelap, Marshall Islands.
 SD-366

10:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 To hold hearings on S. 640, to regulate interstate commerce by providing for a uniform product liability law, and S. 645, to regulate interstate commerce by providing for uniform standards of liability for harm arising out of general aviation accidents.
 SR-253

2:00 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation Surface Transportation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to review the Interstate Commerce Commission's (ICC's) oversight of motor carriers.
 SR-253

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Energy and Natural Resources Water and Power Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on S. 1228, to provide for a comprehensive review by the Secretary of the Interior of western water resource problems and programs administered by the Geological Survey, the Bureau of Reclamation, and other operations of the Department of the Interior.
 SD-366

SEPTEMBER 20

9:00 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
 To resume hearings to examine the health impact of certain pesticides manufactured in the United States and exported to Third World countries.
 SD-138

SEPTEMBER 24

9:00 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
 To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the American Legion.
 334 Cannon Building

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources Energy Research and Development Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on the status of the Department of Energy's research and development on the Atomic Vapor Laser Isotope Separation technology and the outlook for transfer of that technology to the private sector for commercial deployment.
 SD-366

Joint Printing
 To hold hearings on the proposed consolidation of the Department of Defense printing establishment.
 2226 Rayburn Building

SEPTEMBER 25

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
 Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
 SD-366

Governmental Affairs Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee
 To resume oversight hearings on the administration and enforcement of the Federal lobbying disclosure laws.
 SD-342

OCTOBER 4

9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine the status of Great Lakes Federal programs.
 SD-342

OCTOBER 8

9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine whether the Federal government is making environmentally conscious decisions in its purchasing practices.
 SD-342

OCTOBER 23

9:00 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
 To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the Report of the Commission on the Future Structure of Veterans Health Care.
 334 Cannon Building

CANCELLATIONS

SEPTEMBER 12

9:00 a.m.
Select on Indian Affairs
 To resume hearings on proposed legislation on Indian Tribal Courts.
 SR-485